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MISSIONARY.

An Abstract from the London Missionary Register, for January, 1824.

SURVEY OF PROTESTANT MISSIONARY STATIONS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD, IN THEIR GEOGRAPHICAL ORDER. [Continued.]

INDIA WITHIN THE GANGES.

BANCOOT.

Or, Fort Victoria, in the southern Concan, a country closely set with small agricultural villages—on the sea coast—60 miles south of Bombay—particularly healthy station.

SCOTTISH MISSIONARY SOCIETY—1823.
Donald Mitchell, Missionary.

BELGAUM.

A populous town, between Bombay and Bellary, about 200 miles northwest of Bellary—recently made a Military Station.

LONDON MISSIONARY SOCIETY—1820.

Joseph Taylor, And. Forbes, Missionaries—Rydal, Native Teacher.
There are about 20 Communicants. Native preaching has also not been without success; a Brahmin has been received into the service of the Mission, and his nephew also has embraced Christianity: a few other Hindoos appear under sincere religious concern, and are instructed by Rydal.

BELLARY.

A town in the northern part of Mysore—187 miles north of Seringapatam, and about 300 northwest of Madras—surrounded by many populous towns and villages.

LONDON MISSIONARY SOCIETY—1810.

John Hands, W. Reeve, Hiram Chambers, Missionaries—Anandayer, Native Teacher.

English Worship is well attended: many of rank and influence manifest the power of the Gospel, in their exemplary deportment and benevolent exertions; and the grace of God has been displayed in the conversion of the wicked.

The two baptized Natives mentioned in the last Survey, walk consistently in the midst of much persecution.
The return of schools in the last Survey was 16, containing 600 scholars: in later despatches, they are stated at 14 schools, containing 500 scholars.

Of the effect of the schools, the Directors say—“Many of the boys continue to show great application and power of memory, in getting by heart large portions of the Scriptures: they also learn short prayers, composed by the Missionaries, which they use at home morning and evening. The parents, finding the behaviour of their children improved, have expressed their approbation of this course of instruction.”

Mr. Hands thus speaks of the eagerness with which Tracts were received in one of his distant journeys:—

“In some places there was quite a strife among the people to get near me, in order to obtain a book; and I was much pleased by the gratefulness with which they were received in some places. At one village, a man who had received a tract made me accept in return, a bunch of plantains; another, without inquiring whether I wanted it or not, ran to his house and fetched me a vessel full of milk; another thrust into the palankeen a quantity of tobacco.”

BANGLORE.

A town and military station in the Mysore, 74 miles northeast of Seringapatam, and 215 west of Madras—said to be very healthy—its elevation above Madras, 3901 feet.

LONDON MISSIONARY SOCIETY—1820.

Stephen Laidler, Missionary—Samuel Flavel, Native Teacher.

Since the opening of the chapel in 1821, there have been 40 communicants, 8 of whom had previously renounced popery. In the Native department, the Teacher labours with diligence and success; the communicants are 11; during the year, 19 adult heathens had been baptized, and several others are promising: 3 converts from heathenism are preparing to become teachers.

Of the Native schools the Directors state—“The number of boys had increased to between 200 and 300.”

On female education Mr. Laidler writes, in October 1822—“The Native prejudices against female education are strong. Six girls have been taken away since January last. Nineteen children are now wholly under our care, and two females to wash, prepare their food, &c. Female education must be kept in view. Whatever the trials, disappointments and sacrifices may be, they must not paralyze our efforts, nor cause a moment's hesitation.”

A Sunday School has been established for the children of Europeans and descendants of Europeans.

Of a very promising plan of doing good, the Directors thus speak—“A gentleman at Bangalore, desirous of furthering the objects of the Mission, has opened a house in the Bazar, both as a chapel, and a depository for the sale of the Scriptures, religious books, tracts, &c. in the vernacular languages. It seems highly desirable that endeavours should be made to establish Reading-rooms of a similar description, at other Mission stations.”

SERINGAPATAM.

Famous for the fall of Tippeo Sultan, and the ruin of the Mysore Empire—a few miles north of Mysore, on the Cauvery.

WESLEYAN MISSIONARY SOCIETY—1823.

Elizah Hoole, Missionary.

CANNANORE.

A town a few miles north of Tellicherry.

CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY—1818.

Jacob Joseph, Native Catechist.
The Rev. Francis Spring, Chaplain at Tellicherry, reports but unfavourably of the congregation at Cannanore. The irregular attendance at the school was so small that he gave it up.

TELLICHERRY.

A town on the Malabar Coast, northwest of Cochin.

CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY—1817.

J. Baptist, Protestant Schoolmaster—Kurakal, Hindoo Schoolmaster.

“Something is almost daily occurring to animate us in our course. Here, flashes of the heavenly light are continually gleaming through the darkness of popery.”

There were 50 scholars. Many had gone forth from the school into various occupations; seven of these employed in the public offices proved a credit to their instruction.

COTYM.

A village on the Malabar coast—about 18 miles from Alleppe, and near the New Syrian College.

CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

H. Bailey, Joseph Fenn, H. Baker, Missionaries.

ries—Two Malpans, Syrian Lecturers in the College—Moses Israphaty, Hebrew Teacher in do.—Two Native Teachers of Sanscrit in do.—English Teacher and Assistant, in do.—Native masters of thirty-eight schools.

It is stated in the last report—“In reference to the Syrian church, the Committee have the sincerest pleasure in reporting, that the various labours of the Missionaries in its behalf are carried on under the full sanction and encouragement of Colonel Newall, the present British Resident at the court of Travancore; and they have the greatest satisfaction in receiving, from Rev. James Hough and from Major Mackworth, the most encouraging testimonies to the good effect of the Society's labours.”

Mr. Hough has very forcibly stated, in a communication to the Committee, printed in the last Report, the claims of the Syrian church to continued and enlarged assistance.
“The Syrians acknowledge their ignorance, and are devotedly attached to the word of God, and submit to its authority.”

“The Syrians confess their immoralities to be sinful and contrary to God's commands, and often blush for them.”

“Many of the Syrian Priests, and of the people also, manifest a docile temper, and are thankful for instruction.”

“The Syrians preserve no distinction of caste among themselves; and though they rank next to the Nairs, or nobility of Travancore, they will eat and drink, and even intermarry with Low caste.”

Of the Syrian Clergy, Mr. Bailey writes—“During the last year, four of the students have been ordained Catechists; and it has pleased God to remove six of the Catechists by death, four of whom were aged men.”

The Parochial schools are 37, and contain 921 scholars.

“The improvement of the boys has been satisfactory; and ten of them, have in consequence, been admitted to the College. Additions have been made to the School, so that there is now ample room for 100 boys, if it should be thought expedient to have so many.”

In the college, there were 50 students: of this number 12 were ordained, the remaining 38 unordained. Of their character, and his hopes concerning them, Mr. Fenn thus speaks—“The conduct of the students has been remarkably good.—They behave with the greatest respect while they are entirely free from all servility. Their natural dispositions, their desire of learning, their ability and application, are not at all inferior to what is found among youths in Europe. If present hopes do not prove fallacious, in less than ten years, with the assistance now bestowed and the blessing of God, there may be fifty or one hundred learned Priests belonging to this Venerable Church, nourishing their own flocks, and spreading the triumphs of the Gospel around them.”

The Four Gospels in Malayalam have been prepared by Mr. Bailey for the press. The revision of the translation had proceeded to the end of the First Epistle to the Corinthians.

COCHIN.

A town on the Malabar coast, about 160 miles northwest of Cape Comorin.

CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY—1817.

Malayalam, Schoolmaster.

Jews' SOCIETY.—1821.

Michael Sargon, Superintendent.

The Jewish scholars have increased to 116, under the active care of Mr. Sargon.

At Cochin there are 223 white Jews; and at and near Cochin, 1306 black Jews. Among these there are 204 boys, and 213 girls; it is the intention of the Madras Committee to provide, as they may be able, for the education of all these children.

ALLEPPE.

A town on the Malabar Coast—40 miles from Cochin—among its inhabitants said to have 8000 Mahomedans—surrounded by populous villages.

CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY—1817.

Thomas Norton, Missionary—with Native Catechist and Assistants.

“The English service is attended generally by about fifty persons, including the Children of the Orphan Establishment under his charge: the Native services are attended by about the same number of persons as the English. The number of communicants is ten, whose general conduct is consistent with their Christian profession. Two heathens have been baptized during the year, and five children of Christian parents; and seven Roman Catholics have been admitted into the Protestant Communion.”

QUILON.

Or Coulan—68 miles northwest of Cape Comorin.

Inhabitants, 80,000.

LONDON MISSIONARY SOCIETY—1821.

John Smith, W. Crowe, Missionaries—R. M'Alley, Assistant.

Besides two Native Schools, supported by the Resident, there are four others. In all, the Scriptures are used.

NAGRACOIL.

Close to the southern extremity of the Ghauts—a place of considerable extent.

LONDON MISSIONARY SOCIETY—1805.

Charles Mead, Charles Mault, Missionaries—H. Ashton, English Teacher—Many Native Assistants.

The Missionaries write—“Occasionally, persons come forward and renounce Paganism; although not in such large numbers as formerly.”
“Of the Native readers, they add—“We have now a considerable number of the Natives employed in reading the Scriptures in the adjacent towns and villages.”

The Directors make the following statement of its means of support—

“Unlike the Society's missions to other parts of the East Indies, it is in part supported by the produce of lands, granted for its use by the Native Authorities, through the intervention of the highly-respected Colonel Munro, late Resident in this quarter of India.”

Major Mackworth visited this station and bears the following strong testimony to the proficiency of the elder scholars—

“I asked the senior boys a great number of questions on Scripture Doctrines and History. On one or two occasions I was quite astonished at their answers.”

“I asked one little boy of eleven years old, whether he ever prayed to God, independently of the form of prayer which had been taught him. My sine was as numberless as the sands—and so I pray to God to take them from me by the power of His Holy Spirit.”

“The part of the Scriptures on which I accidentally fixed, in order to hear them read, was the Parable of the Ten Virgins. They gave the most satisfactory answers to most of my questions. To the one who appeared to the most intelligent among them, I put a question to which I hardly expected an answer—“What do you understand by the oil which the Foolish Virgins neglected to

provide for their lamps?” After a short pause—and there was a general silence, he replied, “The Spirit of God.”

In the Native Female School, there were 14 Girls who are maintained and educated. In the Bazar School, for heathen children, there were 40 boys. The School of Industry, for teaching boys useful arts, supports itself—its profits: young men belonging to this school perform the work of the printing office.

The out-stations enumerated in the last Report are 24.
A Tract Society has been formed. A periodical work, on Biblical Literature, was in contemplation.

TINNEVELLY.

A district 150 miles long by an average breadth of 50, occupying the southeastern extremity of the Peninsula.

PALANICOTTAH.

A town about three miles from that of Tinnevely, and 55 miles east-north-east from Cape Comorin.

CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY—1820.

C. T. E. Rhenius, Bernhard Schmid, Missionaries—Robert Lyon, Assistant—David, Native Catechist—Native Masters of 13 Schools.

Of the service on Wednesday evenings, the Missionaries say—“The attendance of the heathen has been most encouraging hitherto. From 30 to as many as 120 at a time, have there heard of the truth as it is in Jesus, and received Religious Tracts. The attention which prevails, especially during the prayers, is remarkable.”

They notice the great advantage of Historical Sermons.

A Christian church is here gradually rising.—The Corresponding Committee state—“In this year, one heathen man, one woman, and two children, have been baptized; and three Roman Catholics, two men and one woman, with two children, have been received into the Protestant Communion, after due instruction.”

One young woman died in the Faith.

The Native schools were 13, and contained 411 boys; but the average attendance did not exceed 243. Mr. Schmid has anxiously studied in what way most efficiently to apply the system of mutual instruction.

Twenty-four youths have been admitted on the principle of laying caste entirely aside.

Various boys are engaged as ushers, at a small remuneration.

The gentlemen of the station contributed, during the year, 438 rupees for the schools.

“There are now every where, little beginnings of female education made by the parents themselves; whereby our intended establishment of a female school will be greatly facilitated.”

In regard to publications, the circulation of Tracts is limited only by the supplies. The revision of the Tamil version of the Scriptures, and the preparation of elementary books, occupy much of the Missionaries' time.

“Some of the Native Christians have, during the year, given sufficient evidence of a change of mind. Some of our Schoolmasters shew some change of character for the better. Here and there, also, the young minds have been captivated by the word of truth.”

“The melancholy scene of which we complained in our last Report, has, by the blessing of the Lord, thus begun to be changed. He has refreshed our hearts with the view of some souls seeking their salvation, so dearly procured by his death.”

NEGAPATAM.

A Seaport, 48 miles east of Tanjore—inhabitants, 30,000.

WESLEYAN MISSIONARY SOCIETY—1821.

James Mowatt, Missionary—John Katts, Assistant.

A spirit of inquiry manifests itself, and prejudice is giving way. Christian books are used in a school at Negapatam, and in one about three miles distant.

TRANQUEBAR.

A Danish Settlement on the east coast of the Peninsula, 145 miles south-by-west from Madras.

DANISH MISSION COLLEGE—1706.

Augustus Cassemmer, D. Schreyvogel, Missionaries.

CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY—1816.

John Devasagayam, Native School Inspector—Nyanapragasam, Native Assistant Inspector—Auben David, Native Catechist—two Native Scripture Readers—Native Masters of 30 Schools.

Native labourers are already employed in this Mission in the dissemination of religious knowledge; and others are preparing for this service. The class of Seminary students is 17 in number, who are under preparation for future labour.

At Michaelmas 1822, there were five English and Tamil schools and 25 Tamil. The following is a general summary of the scholars admitted up to that period:—

Protestant Christian children	538
Roman Catholic do.	279
Brahmins	313
Soodra Heathens	3927
Mahomedans	198
Christian and Heathen girls	37

Total children admitted to the schools 5292
Number who have successively left them 3567

Number remaining 1725

MADRAS.

The second of the British Presidencies in India, on the east coast of the Peninsula—inhabitants, 300,000—1020 miles from Calcutta, and 770 miles from Bombay.

BIBLE SOCIETY—1820.

The Society distributed in its second year, 1271 Bibles and Testaments in the languages of Europe, and 3059 Bibles or portions of the Bible in those of India.

With regard to the Tamil Scriptures it was expected that the reprint of Fabricius' Old Testament would leave the press by the end of the last year. An edition of 2500 copies of his New Testament with 2500 additional copies of the Gospels and Acts has been undertaken, in order to supply the increasing demand.

The Committee at Bellary had been engaged in a fifth revision of the Pentateuch in Canarese. In Malayalam, a Version of the New Testament by the Rev. Francis Spring, and a second by the Rev. Benjamin Bailey, are carried on with great care.

The Telugoo Version has been unavoidably delayed, but is now in progress.

The Society had a balance in its favor of 18,453 rupees; which would carry through the press the works in hand.

CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY—1815.

James Riddale, W. Sawyer, Missionaries—six Native Assistants—Native Masters of Fifteen Schools.

“Some instances have occurred, in which the preaching of the Gospel has proved the power of God unto salvation, and among the young there

are several hopeful characters. Our English labours promise to raise up teachers from among those, who have been born and brought up in the country.”

“It had been suggested to the Committee, that it would greatly contribute to the extension of true religion among both Europeans and Natives, if Libraries were established at the chief stations of the Society in India, to consist chiefly of standard pieces in Divinity, which should be lent to proper persons, gratuitously, or at such rate as might merely secure the preservation of the Volumes. Such Libraries were, in consequence, sent out, some time since, to Calcutta, Madras, and Ceylon; and also to each of the Society's 3 Stations in Ceylon. Each Library consisted of about 60 volumes, most of them in 12mo. of useful and popular works. Additions have been made, in some cases, on the spot; and new books will be occasionally forwarded from home. The advantages of the measure have already been so great that the plan will be regularly extended and enlarged.”

The stated members of the congregation are 109, and the communicants from 25 to 30. Two heathens had been baptized. A growth in grace is manifest among the people. Family Worship is maintained by a greater number.

In Madras and its vicinity, including Poonamallee and Tripasoor, the schools are 15 in number, and contain about 530 scholars, 20 of whom are girls. The progress of the children is very satisfactory.

A Seminary for preparing Native Teachers, Catechists, and Schoolmasters, has been commenced under the care of Mr. Sawyer. Seventeen youths, twelve of them from Tranquebar, had been admitted.

“The Printing-office and Depository are increasing in efficiency and importance. Upward of 30,000 copies of Christian Tracts and School Books, and some larger works, have been struck off during the year. Printing in nearly all its branches, in the English and Tamil characters, can be performed to any extent; and the office will henceforth, it is expected, become a resource to the funds of the Society, instead of being as hitherto, an expense.”

The expenditures of the South India Mission, were, in round numbers of pounds sterling, as follows:—

“Madras, (with Poonamallee) 954.—Tranquebar, 543.—Tinnevely, 663.—Travancore, 1646.—Tellicherry, 361.—Vizagapatam, 301.—Printing Department, 1331.—Secretary's office, 1251; making a total of 41391.

LONDON MISSIONARY SOCIETY—1805.

W. C. Lavelee, Cornelius Traveller, Edmund Crisp, James Massie, Missionaries—John Appavoo, Native Catechist—Native Masters of 17 Schools.

In Black Town the Communicants had increased to 32, though some painful instances of dismissal had occurred.

At the Vepery Chapel, several persons had given satisfactory evidence of a change of heart; 51 children attended a Sunday School; a prayer meeting is held every Saturday evening.

The Native Schools, in two of which English is taught, have been increased to 17, containing 538 boys.

The Auxiliary Missionary Society had produced in its last two years, 2644 rupees. At the Anniversary on the 19th of August, 421 rupees were contributed.

WESLEYAN MISSIONARY SOCIETY—1817.

James Lynch, Abr. Stead, John F. England, Missionaries.

The schools were still four in number, but in a low state—in part from the poverty of the people, which required the labour of the children, and in part from the determination of the Missionaries to employ none but Christian Masters.

Jews' SOCIETY.

“The dissemination of the holy Scriptures and Tracts among the learned Jews in Asia will be immediately commenced. For this there is a wide field, beginning at Abushire, Bussorah, and Bagdad, the keys to all the towns of the Persian and Turkish Empires.”

VIZAGAPATAM.

A Seaport, 483 miles northeast of Madras, & 557 southwest of Calcutta.

LONDON MISSIONARY SOCIETY—1805.

John Gordon, James Dawson, Missionaries.

“An increasing interest has been excited relative to Christianity. On the minds of some, favourable impressions appear to have been made, but none which the brethren regard as decisive of real conversion to God.”

The Native schools, now five in number, are under Mr. Dawson. Both masters and scholars manifest an earnest desire to understand the meaning of the Scriptures.

CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

The Madras Committee report—“The school continues to be very useful for the otherwise neglected children of the European invalids of the Station: 57 boys and 39 girls are instructed; and many of them are clothed by means of contributions from the European Society of the station.”

CUTTACK.

A town in the district of Cuttack and province of Orissa—251 miles, travelling distance, southwest of Calcutta.

GENERAL BAPTIST MISSION—1822.

W. Bampton, J. Peggs, C. Lacey, Missionaries—Native Schoolmasters.

In six schools, the Missionaries had collected 120 scholars. Four are Orissa; three for boys & girls, and one is the evening for Adults: one is Hindoostanee; and the sixth is English.

A good supply of the Scriptures and Tracts having been furnished from various quarters, many opportunities offered for distributing them, not only among the settled inhabitants, but to the myriads of pilgrims continually journeying to and from the great temple of Juggernaut.

Mr. Peggs writes—“We are situated in the heart of Juggernaut's kingdom—with the precincts of the holy land; and out of ten men whom we meet, perhaps seven venerate that dumb idol: the other three are the followers of the impostor Mahomet. The whole province is before us—large towns, needing Missionaries. The superstition of the people is profound.”

MIDNAPORE.

A town, 70 miles west-by-south from Calcutta.

BAPTIST MISSIONARY SOCIETY—1817.

Domingo D'Cruz, Portuguese—Mudun, Native Assistant.

Four persons have been baptized, and many others have been induced to inquire about the way of salvation.

From the following stations in this division, no reports have appeared within the past year—Nacolly, Dacca, Barripore, Malda, Guwah, Buzsar, Lucknow, Agimere, Trichinopoly, Tanjore, Vepery, Pollat, and Tumuck.

(To be continued.)

COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Boston Recorder.

HISTORICAL SKETCHES OF INDIA.

MR. WILLIS.—I commit to your disposal the following extracts from a letter lately received from one of our Bombay Missionaries. Every thing that relates to a people, who are becoming the object of benevolence to the whole Christian world, and whose country is becoming the scene of the most active missionary enterprise, must be interesting to your readers.

R. S. B.

The Seasons of India.

“The seasons in India, are not divided, as with you, into spring, summer, autumn and winter.—The year is divided into two seasons, the wet and the dry. The change from one to the other is rapid, and becomes complete in the course of ten or fifteen days. Between the first and 15th of June, when the whole country lies dry and barren as the mountains of Gilboa, on which there was no rain nor dew, when a vertical sun is pouring his blazing rays over the suffering creation, the wind veers round from the north to the southwest and south; the sky is overspread with clouds, which roll up from the ocean over the continent for three or four days, and then the rain begins, at first in rather gentle showers, but after a few days it falls in torrents. The ground is at first saturated, then drenched, and then, all the flat cultivated lands become inundated, excepting the embankments between the different plots. The beds of large brooks and rivers, which before were nearly or perfectly dry, are filled to overflowing, and their currents drive along with amazing force and rapidity. The high hills on the neighbouring continent, opposite Tannah, often present the curious spectacle of twenty or thirty cataracts, pouring from their summits, in one continued sheet of foam. The tide, driven by the strong wind from the ocean, rushes with tremendous force into the harbours, bays and creeks along this coast, and usually rises about three feet higher at this season. On account of the nature of the soil, the water of the rivers, and bay, and harbor, has a peculiarly muddy appearance, and when put by in a tumbler, deposits about one sixth of its quantity in sediment. In a very few days the whole country is covered with green, after

market, are the ordinary employments of Hindoo women. They universally carry all burdens on the head. A woman of ordinary strength will carry on her head a two bushel basket full of rice several miles. Nothing is more common than to see women coming from wells and tanks of water, a hundred rods distant, with three copper or earthen vessels full of water, and placed one over the other on her head, and kept steady by her hand. The weight of these, at least equal to four common milk pails full, is a striking illustration of the power of habit. Half this weight would be sufficient to crush the strongest man not accustomed to it.

Common Views of the Female Character in India.

I have remarked that females perform the severest labors in this country. This is true of nine tenths of the population, not excepting the Mussulmans, whose religion and pride induce them to keep their women much in the house. But there they are subject to hard and perpetual drudgery. Neither Hindooism nor Mahomedanism has any mercy on women. Both are filled with the grossest libels on the female sex, and consign them to perpetual degradation. The Hindoo women are in general stout and well formed—sometimes they are deformed in consequence of carrying heavy burdens while young. To cut off the hair is the most disgraceful of all punishments that can be inflicted on females. Yet heathenish and barbarous custom has inflicted this punishment and disgrace on females the moment they become widows.—"Thou shalt not afflict the widow and the fatherless," says the word God—not so the Hindoo Shasters. Whenever her husband is dead, the unfortunate widow is thrust aside as unclean; her head is shaved; her ornaments, jewelry, and fine clothing, if she has any, are taken away; she becomes a slave, and is kept at the hardest labour, and allowed but one meal a day, even in the house of a father or a brother! The Shasters teach that women are to be kept in a state of degradation.—"Women," says the great lawgiver, "love their beds, their seats, their ornaments; they have impure appetites; they love wrath, they show weak flexibility and bad conduct." Such too is the doctrine of the Koran. Mahomed was asked if the advice of a woman was to be taken. "Certainly," said the prophet, "ask their advice, and having got it, act in direct opposition to it." Women pay back with a vengeance on the other sex, the wrongs they endure. They have no inducements to any thing good, of course they often exult in what is bad. The widows of Brahmins and other high castes are forbidden to marry again. The consequence is, that most widows lead a disolute life, so that in Mahatta, the word for widow and prostitute is the same.

Kindness of Providence.

It is a merciful arrangement of Divine Providence, that the overpowering heats of a tropical summer are so materially mitigated by the evaporation, and by the clouds that cover the sky almost constantly during the summer months. Another thing which I have remarked shows the kind care of God for the poor. About twice as much rain falls in the night as falls in the day time. Hence the labors of the field are less interrupted and more supportable.

Domestic Animals.

The domestic animals of the country are cattle, buffaloes, sheep and goats. Not one family in a thousand has a horse. The breed of this country is very diminutive, and every way inferior. For the use of the cavalry, and of all classes of Europeans, and the higher classes of natives, horses are imported from Persia and Arabia. The latter are very superior, and bear a very high price in general. The expense of keeping a horse in good condition is very great. None but stud horses are imported and used; and each requires the exclusive attention and services of one man.

The cattle are very numerous, but small. Their limbs are more slender, and they are less plump than cattle in America. They are remarkable for having a high bunch on the shoulder, behind the neck. This is considered a choice piece of beef. The horns also are very irregular, growing in all directions. The cows give but a very small portion of milk, inferior in quality, as well as deficient in quantity. But the oxen are remarkably hardy & mettlesome. On a good road, they will draw a small cart and a moderate load, & go on a smart trot for miles. A cartman will drive from Tannah to Bombay, twenty-five miles, in five or six hours, stopping only a few minutes on the way. They are guided and driven by a rope, pressed through the nose, meeting together behind the horns, and extended to the hand of the driver, who sits crosslegged or astride the spear, just before the body of the cart, and always rides there, whether his way is smooth or rough, his load heavy or light, whether up hill or down.

Vehicles.

The Hindoos have no waggon. Their carts have small wheels, and are very light. The body is square, with high posts at the four corners, a covered roof, and curtains at the side. Six or eight Natives will crowd into one of these, sitting cross-legged, in a way that would be most uncomfortable to us, and perform long journeys.

Uses of Cow dung in India.

Cow dung is a most valuable article among the Natives. It is used with other combustibles when dried, to burn over the surface of plots of rice ground, in the way of manure. It is mixed with the husk and broken straw of rice, formed into a kind of cake, dried and used as fuel for cooking food. But the most valuable purpose to which it is applied, is that of smearing floors and walls of houses. All floors in this country, with the exception of the houses of the European officers of government, are made of the common clay soil thoroughly wet, and then beaten down with a large wooden beetle again and again, till it is thoroughly dry and firm. This requires every six or eight days to be smeared with a solution of cow dung, which becomes perfectly dry in a few minutes after it is applied. The smell was very disagreeable to us at first, but we have become used to it.

The Buffalo.

The next animal in importance that is domesticated here, is called by the English the buffalo, but I know not how it came by that name. Nothing can be more unlike the buffalo of the American forest. It is of considerable size, weighing perhaps from twelve to fifteen hundred pounds—clumsy in shape, plump in appearance and motion, except when roused; it has a thick, black, shining skin, and is without hair. The horns of this animal are long, lying back on the neck and shoulders, and hooked at the end. They are fed and herded with horned cattle. Their milk is very rich, and yields a large proportion of butter. They are kept mostly for their milk. The males are sometimes yoked in the plough and the cart, but they travel so slowly as the bullock. Their flesh is eaten, though coarse and ill flavored. They are partly amphibious—fond of wallowing in muddy water, and burying themselves in ponds. In a fit of frolic or anger, they run furiously, making every body fly before them. Toward Europeans they are especially fierce. When they have calves by their side, they will sometimes attack man and horse with terrible ferocity.

Sheep and Goats.

The flocks of sheep and goats are very numerous. They graze on the mountains and wild tracts, far away from the habitations of men, during the day, and are brought in by the shepherds and folded in yards, or on the smooth rice grounds near the villages. "The shepherds abide in the fields, keeping watch over their flocks by night." I have seen some hungry tiger, or jackal, or dog, should devour them. Goats are raised both for their milk and for their flesh—that of the kid is very fine. Sheep are mostly raised in the interior. They are the most stupid and mean of their species. Their wool is long, but very coarse and black, almost without exception. Their flesh is much superior

to that of goats, and their wool is manufactured into coarse blankets, which answer an important purpose for the poor.

Tigers.

Tigers are still very numerous in this country, notwithstanding the encouragement given by the government to destroy them. Mr. Maniott, the collector and magistrate of Salsette, caused a report to be made to him of the number of cattle, buffaloes, sheep and goats, within his district, that had been destroyed by tigers, during the three preceding years. The aggregate was about ten thousand! Besides this, several lives had been lost. In consequence of this report, the bounty was raised. The number of tigers brought to the collector's office every month is considerable. A Royal Tiger, brought in last year required six men to carry him.

Dogs.

Dogs are a terrible nuisance in this country. There are thousands prowling about every large town, having no particular masters, feeding on carrion and filth. They devour sheep, goats and fowls, by night, and often bite the passing stranger. Many of them are affected with the canine madness and occasion death by their bite, to the unfortunate natives. On this account the government at Bombay, every year during the month of April, gives half a rupee for every dog that is killed. They are killed by cart loads to the great annoyance of many of the natives, particularly the Parsees, (the disciples of Zoroaster,) who venerate and even worship the dog. But the next year the nuisance is the same; for although dogs are unclean according to the Shaster, all the lower classes are fond of having a great litter of starved puppies about their doors.

Poverty of the People.

Agriculture is in a state of miserable depression, on account of the excessive weight of the land tax and the unenterprising disposition of the natives. The great body of the people are wretchedly poor. Commercial wealth, does not here as in America, flow back and enrich the country inland. Here the transition is immediate, from commercial opulence to agricultural poverty.

Complexion and Dress of the Population.

The natives are generally of a copper color; but their colour is dark in proportion to their exposure to the sun. Those whose employment is out of doors and who wear no clothes except one around the middle, are nearly as black as Africans. The people are generally of a middle stature and well made. To foreigners however they appear rather slender, on account of their thin and light clothing. Their dress combines neatness, decency and economy. They are never troubled with changes of fashion. Indeed no such thing exists among them. The dress of a Hindoo is essentially the same now as it was a thousand years ago.

All classes of natives have their heads and beards trimmed with the razor. The Hindoos have all the beard shaved off except that on the upper lip; and all the hair shaved, except a lock on the very crown of the head. The spot left is round, and about three or four inches in diameter. The hair is twisted into a knot and tucked up under the turban. This lock of hair is the universal and distinguishing badge of Hindoos: if one has not a rag of clothing, the existence of this lock determines that he is a Hindoo.

Mussulmen have all the hair from the head, but leave the beard, only slightly cropping it, when it happens to be inconveniently long or thick. The Jews have their heads, leaving a small lock over each ear, and leave their beards unshaved. The Parsees have their heads and beards, leaving only that which grows on the upper lip. All native Christians except those of European origin with native blood, shave their heads and beards; some of them however wear the beard on the upper lip. There is considerable variety in the dress of these people; the higher classes among them wear the European dress.

MISSIONARY.

Condensed for the Boston Recorder, from the Missionary Herald for May.

PALESTINE MISSION.

Extract of a Letter from Rev. Pliny Fisk, to the Hon. Samuel Hubbard.

The following is a copy of a letter from Mr. Leuten, a German merchant, whom we knew in Alexandria, to Mr. Wolf.

Alexandria, Feb. 4, 1823.
Very dear Friend.—After your departure, the public opinion was expressed universally in your favor. Both your sermons on Sunday, as well that on board the Danish vessel, as that in the house of the Danish Consul, very much edified all your hearers; and many of them have expressed the wish that you might soon return to Alexandria.

I have heard in several places, that several of the Bibles you distributed here among the inhabitants, have been taken by the Catholic priests of this place, but it cannot yet be said with certainty whether those gentlemen have burnt them. It is however generally believed, and we may suppose with much probability that they have; for many, many excommunications have been pronounced against those who are in possession of Bibles. The Pater superior of the Catholic convent displayed his inquisitorial rage in the most disgraceful manner the Sunday before your departure. The priest praised the Catholic church, as that church in which exclusively salvation can be obtained; and for a proof, he mentioned, among many other things, the following fact, which he said happened among the Catholics in Hungary. "A malefactor in Hungary was put in prison and condemned to death. He refused to be converted by any means whatever. Several priests were ordered to call at the prison on that obstinate sinner, but all their pains were unfruitful and vain; but a Franciscan Friar appeared, and at once gave his word to convert the malefactor, who still persevered in blaspheming the Godhead and religion. The Friar now began himself to curse and blaspheme every thing, till he came to the Virgin Mary. 'Stop,' exclaimed the malefactor, 'O, not her.' The Friar was satisfied with that exclamation, and congratulated himself on having accomplished such a great work of conversion!" I have already distributed the greatest part of the tracts you gave me, and all to whom I gave them were very contented and expressed their gratitude. I salute you with devout affection.

Your most humble servant, LEUTEN.

Mount Lebanon.—The mode of cultivation of the land adopted in that part of the world, gives a singular appearance to the country. The sides of the mountains are formed into numerous small terraces, supported or fenced with stones, like steps, where the land is too steep for the plough.

[An engraving of Mount Lebanon, taken from the London Jewish Exporter, may be seen at the Recorder Office.]

CEYLON MISSION.

JOINT LETTER OF THE MISSIONARIES.

Proposed Native College.
In our last letter we mentioned that we had it in contemplation to establish a *Certinal School or College*. We have matured the plan of such an institution, and had it printed. As soon as circumstances will admit, we hope to carry this plan into execution. For particulars upon this head we refer you to a separate communication, which will soon be sent you. In order that the most forward boys at our respective stations may be the better prepared to reap the benefit of such an institution, we are about to establish an Academy, into which they will be received, and put under the care of one of the brethren, who will devote

his time almost exclusively to their improvement. Batticotta has been considered the most eligible place for its location, and the brother who has been unanimously chosen to take charge of it is brother Poor.

Day School for Girls.

Our day schools have been increased. Since we last wrote, the prejudices of the people have been so far removed, that we have been enabled to establish day schools for girls. We have now five such schools under our care. Independently of these, there are girls attached to a number of our other schools. We consider that if the almost insuperable prejudice which the heathen have entertained against having their female children taught, be broken down, it will afford us an additional ground of hope that the appearing of the Son of man to reign over this people is near.

Procuring and Distribution of Books and Tracts.

In connexion with our brethren of the Wesleyan and Church Missionary Societies, we have printed an edition of 6000 copies of a Tract, containing a history of the downfall of idolatry and the establishment of the Christian faith in the Society Islands. Of these, with some abridgements of the New Testaments, and other tracts procured from other quarters, we have distributed about 5000 since we last wrote.

The whole number of day schools now attached to our mission is 42, containing 1300 children, who daily attend them. It seems desirable that those who from time to time leave these schools, and who have a general knowledge of those truths of the gospel which are essential to salvation, should be furnished with at least a copy of the New Testament.

With gratitude to our God we add, that a door is opened to distribute the Scriptures among the Catholics. About 2000 copies of an abridgement of the New Testament, with other Tracts, were distributed in less than two weeks; and these principally among the Catholics. In one of the islands, about 75 miles from us, some of the Catholics determined that, though in opposition to the commands of their priests, they would receive the tracts which were offered to them.

Establishment of a Press at Nellore.

We expressed a hope in our last letter, that we should yet have a press. We are happy to say, that the government of this island has permitted a press to be established at Nellore, under the direction of our brethren of the Church Missionary Society. Nellore is within five miles of two of our stations, which will enable us to avail ourselves of the advantage of it without any particular trouble.

Concluding Remarks.

To carry our plans of usefulness into operation, we feel that we have to draw largely upon the charity of our patrons. We hope however, that they will never be weary in well doing; but will assist us to the extent of our wants. We are situated in the midst of a vast population of immortal beings, who are on the road to eternal death; and whatever is to be done to stop them in their ruinous course must be done quickly. While they are yet within the reach of mercy, it is of infinite importance that no one thing which might afford them a prospect of escaping eternal misery should be neglected.

BOMBAY MISSION.

JOINT LETTER OF THE MISSIONARIES.

State of the Schools.

We occasionally hear of remarks made by the natives to this effect: "The adult generation cannot be persuaded to turn to another religion; but it may be expected that the boys taught in the religious schools will probably become Christians, and in this way by and by all the people will become Christians."

Of the Charleston, Savannah and Augusta schools we can only say, that they hold a very respectable rank among our other schools; and we desire always to be thankful to those benevolent societies who respectively support them.

Applications for additional Schools.

We continue to have many urgent applications for additional schools. At our last meeting we considered thirteen such applications which had been made within a short time. It was painful for us to decide, as we felt constrained to do, merely for want of money, on a refusal of all these applications.

Instruction of Jewish Children.

You will recollect that the one we called the Jewish school in Bombay, was at one time almost annihilated, through the jealousies of the Jews, which induced them to remove nearly all their boys. The same school now contains 19 Jewish boys and a greater number of Hindoo boys, mostly outcasts. Another school in Bombay contains nine Jewish boys, and another four;—making 33 in all. The Jewish children in the schools on the coast are as follows: in the Rawaduna school 35, in the Allegh school seven, in Astama seven, in Pane 15, and in Panwell seven;—making in all the schools on the coast 71 Jewish boys. There are also 12 in one of the schools at Tannah;—so that in 9 of our schools we have 116 Jewish boys.

Preaching of the Word.

In publishing the word of life by oral instruction we continue, as our main business, to go out daily in search of the people wherever we can find them and to invite them to the Gospel feast. This we still continue to esteem as the most appropriate and important work of missionaries.

Reflections on the state of the Mission.

Now you see, dear Sir, that we have filled so many pages with accounts of our missionary labors and concerns, and that the out pouring of God's Spirit, and the conversion of sinners, make no item in the account. Could we do it in truth, our hearts would exult in sending you those joyful tidings, for which you are anxiously looking, and fervently praying, and we trust patiently waiting. But we have no such tidings; and our hearts are often ready to die within us because we have none.

Encouraging Appearances.

In a few instances we have thought that we could discover evident symptoms of the inward workings of the Holy Ghost. Several have appeared to give more than ordinary attention to the truths of the Gospel. Samuel, the Jew, and assistant superintendent of our schools, continues to avow, as do several other Jews, his belief in Christ as the true Messiah.

Scottish Missionary Society in Bombay.
We have however great pleasure in informing you of the formation of an Auxiliary Scottish Missionary Society in Bombay, this we deem a very auspicious event.

Recent communications from the Surat mission inform us that they are in constant expectation of the arrival of another missionary to strengthen their mission. We cannot write, speak or think on this subject, without forcibly reviving in our hearts the desire which we have so many times expressed, that our diminished mission should be speedily augmented by accessions to our number.

LETTER FROM MR. NICHOLS.

Dated at Tannah, Nov. 30, 1823.

There has been a great deal of sickness and mortality in this region for two months past, but with slight exceptions it has not come nigh us. Owing to a deficiency in the "latter rain" the crops have come in very scantily.

New arrangement respecting Schools.

The principal point which we are aiming to secure, is to pay the masters according to the progress and not according to the number of their scholars, as we have done heretofore. There are some obstacles in the way of this plan, but its having been successfully adopted in Bengal leads us to hope that we may do the same. When this plan is in operation, I hope that we shall be able to increase the number of our schools with the same

means: and should the Committee place more funds at our disposal for this object we might instead of 1,200, have 10 or 12,000 youth in a course of education. The success which is now attending a general system of education in Bengal, has led us recently to give new attention to the subject. Our mission has been foremost in this thing on this side of India, but still we are far behind the missionaries on the other side.

Tokens of Providential Favor.

One is an intimation from the Bombay Auxiliary Bible Society, that they will assist us in publishing the Book of Genesis, and the whole of the New Testament, which we have now on hand. This intimation was made without solicitation on our part.

The other is the grant of a spot for a burying ground for the use of our mission by the Government, with an order that it shall be enclosed with a wall of masonry at the public expense. We petitioned for ground only, but the government, with a liberality as unexpected as it is benevolent, has granted an enclosure! Surely for these things we ought to "thank God and take courage." We have many proofs of the enlightened and liberal views of the Hon. Mr. Elphinstone, Governor of Bombay. We notice this grant of a burying ground, particularly, as it seems to acknowledge the permanence of our mission.

Want of more Laborers.

Our very souls are panting for an increase of our number. Will not the Board send some young men to our help? We do ask for missionaries;—not, schoolmasters, physicians or mechanics; we want missionaries. Had we three more, I think we would have two or three new stations. Notwithstanding what has been said against scattering missionaries, I am in favor of the measure. Would to God there were missionaries scattered over the whole land. Two more are exceedingly wanted in Salsette, and two at Bassem, a most interesting station, 25 miles north of this, on the continent.

Scottish Missionary Society.

[In former communications the missionaries have mentioned the appointment of new laborers for the Island of Bombay from the Scottish Missionary Society.]

The Scottish Missionaries brought out with them the newly invented Lithographic press which we hope will prove very serviceable in printing cards for the schools, the alphabet, title pages, & those things which require a larger type. You will rejoice with us that one missionary society after another is turning its attention to India.

Our faith and patience are still tried by the want of any visible shaking among the dry bones of this valley.—"Very many and very dry."

Arrival of news from America.

[When the above was written the missionaries had received no intimation of the anticipated reinforcement of their mission by the departure of Mr. and Mrs. Frost. This intimation was soon after received, in a letter from the Corresponding Secretary of the Board.]

Tannah, Dec. 10, 1823.

Your letter, for which we have waited with such anxiety, has greatly animated our hearts. We would mark with lively gratitude the indications of Providence that the Lord of the harvest is about to send forth more laborers into this field. We had fears, lest our patrons, and the young candidates for missionary service, should be discouraged by our want of apparent success. But we rejoice in the assurance we have of better things than these for the perishing heathen around us. How much ground is yet to be possessed! Within a hundred miles of us, how many great towns there are, containing thousands of people sitting in the shadow of death! Let not the young men at Andover, &c. forget the millions of India. We are all now much engaged in finishing & revising the translation of the New Testament, and of the book of Genesis, which is now in press. The new plan which we have digested for our schools is likely to succeed well.

SANDWICH ISLAND MISSION.

We have at length received from the Sandwich Islands an account of the voyage of the last reinforcement of the mission with some other communications. The voyage was prosperous, and all arrived in safety. They came in sight of Owhyhee on the 24th of April, and cast anchor in the roads off the bay of Hanaroah on the morning of the Sabbath, April 27. They were welcomed with joy, not only by the missionaries, who were waiting for fellow laborers, but also by the natives; who, though their hearts are not yet subdued to the obedience of the Gospel, receive with great cordiality the messengers of salvation.

We have also been favoured by a friend with the perusal of a letter from Mr. Chamberlain, dated Nov. 10, and received by an arrival, which brought no intelligence directly to us. We make the following extract: "Already is heard 'the sound of the church-going bell'; already are seen multitudes flocking to the house of God;—already has been gathered as we hope, some fruit to eternal life. The death of one of the heads of the nation furnished those who were best acquainted with her, and those who witnessed her decease, much reason to believe that she died in the faith of Christ, and has gone to experience the blessedness of those who turn from Satan unto God. I refer to Keopulani (Ka-poo-o-lah-ne) the mother of the king, who recently died at Lahinah on Mowee."

Mr. Chamberlain states that a new station, in addition to that at Lahinah had been established, and that some of their number were waiting only for a passage, to enter upon a third.

BRAINERD MISSION.

[The mission family at Brainerd has of late been much afflicted with sickness. The Corresponding Secretary of the Board writes from that place, under date of March 25:—

"The members of the mission family are as well at present as they have been for several months. Still there is much sickness among them. Mr. Hoyt has not been able to leave his room, since December, and a great part of the time has not been able to turn himself in bed. Mr. Ellis has been quite deranged, a part of the time for months, and is quite feeble. Mr. Blunt is confined by sickness, and has been since December. Several of the women are also in a very poor state of health."

SOUTH AMERICAN MISSION.

The Christian Gazette states, that several Ladies, in Philadelphia, have associated, for the purpose of aiding the Mission to South America.—They made one remittance to the A. B. C. F. M. by the Rev. Mr. Parvin, and another by letter on the 12th of April. The latter states, that the Society is daily increasing.

HARRIET NEWELL.

The Committee of the American Tract Society have a brief Memoir of Mrs. Harriet Newell, now fitted for the press, to comprise 24 pages. It is designed to prefix to it a cut representing the grave of Harriet, as it now appears to him who visits it in the Isle of France, with the evergreen that spreads itself over it.

The design of publishing this Tract is mentioned with the hope that, as the committee are under large pecuniary engagements, owing especially to the establishment of new Depositories in destitute parts, some friend of Harriet, or of Missions, or some one who wishes the power of divine grace displayed in her, to be mentioned in every part of our country, may wish to bear a part of the expense of printing it. The estimated expense of keeping a Tract of 24 pages in perpetual circulation, is one hundred and twenty dollars. The Treasurer of the Society is Amos Blanchard, Esq. Andover, Mass. [Communicated.]

BOSTON RECORDER.

SATURDAY, MAY 8, 1824.

THE GREEK REVOLUTION.

Sketch of an Address, delivered in Park-Street Church, Boston, on Thursday, April 1, and repeated, at the request of the Greek Committee, in the Old South Church, on the evening of April 14, 1824. By Rev. SHERMAN EDWARDS DWIGHT, Pastor of Park-Street Church. Published at the request of the Committee.

The first words of the introduction carry us to the shores of the Archipelago, and the second sentence exhibits a nation, once pre-eminent in moral greatness, but for centuries subjected to a tyranny more oppressive than the world ever saw, revolting from the Turkish government, and declaring itself free and independent. After a severe rebuke upon the nations of Christendom, for not hurrying at the first call which echoed from the shores of the Peloponnesus, with a noble emulation, to deliver the suffering Greeks, it is proposed to examine the bearing of the Revolution on the cause of liberty, and the welfare of religion.

In exhibiting this view, the following arrangement of topics is pursued:—

The Revolution has broken out in an interesting country:—That country is inhabited by an interesting people:—Many things intimate their ultimate success:—The struggle is an eventful one:—What is our duty?

This Revolution has broken out in an interesting country.

Greece, including the whole of Epirus and Macedonia, has a length of 500 miles by an aggregate breadth of 150, and enjoys a climate unrivalled for its pleasantness and salubrity. It is a land of hills, and valleys, and brooks of water; exhibiting in its native scenery, all the varieties both of beauty and grandeur.

Few countries in the world have the same advantages for security and defence. On the northern frontier, ranges of lofty mountains separate it from Thrace and Dalmatia. The eastern, southern and western are guarded by the best of all bulwarks, the ocean.

Greece has no rival in the Mediterranean, in her advantages for navigation and commerce.—Her many islands render her the mistress of the Archipelago and the Levant, and she gives an easy access to the productions of the surrounding countries, and furnish her a near and unfailing market for her own.

The whole country is classic ground. As the birth-place of freedom, as the early and favorite habitation of genius, of eloquence and of fancy, as the theatre where the arts attained their highest perfection, Greece is a consecrated soil.

In the present state of the continent of Europe, with the doctrine of legitimacy, & the divine right of kings, supported by three millions of bayonets, Greece is the only spot of ground where freedom, during the present generation, can find rest for the sole of her foot.

The religious associations of Greece render her peculiarly interesting to the Christian. Taken in her most extensive limits, she was the seat of the seven churches of Asia, of the churches of Galatia, Pontus, Capadocia and Bithynia, of Colosse and Thessalonica, of Philippi and Corinth. She is the seat of the primitive Greek church, and at the same time four fifths of all the Jews hitherto known, surround the seas, whose waters are commanded by the Archipelago. A few miles from these waters also, lies Jerusalem.

Thus Greece is a country eminently interesting in itself, in its productions, in its commercial advantages, in the reliques of its former glory, and in its political and religious associations.

This land is inhabited by an interesting people.

They are interesting from their descent. So extensive and powerful has been the influence exerted by Greece, so exclusively have the efforts of her genius and taste been selected by other nations, as their models, so numerous are the trophies every where raised to her superiority, that he who would escape from them must go out of the precincts of the civilized world. The sculptor, the painter, and the musician, the mathematician, the orator, and the statesman, the poet, the warrior, and the patriot, look to Greece. Go where we may, see what we may, we cannot forget the influence she has exerted, nor shut our eyes to the voluntary and universal homage paid to her greatness and her glory.

In tracing the descent of the modern Greeks, we cannot fail to remember that the great body of the church of Christ, in the days of the Apostles were Grecians. Luke and Timothy, Stephen and Polycarp, many of the early martyrs, and most of the distinguished fathers were Greeks.—Greece, including Asia Minor, was the first Christian country. In the language of Greece, the New Testament was written. The Greeks fought the battles of the church against the Saracens, against Mohammed, against the Caliphs and the Turks.

They are interesting from their sufferings. For the space of nearly 400 years, they have been abandoned by the common consent of Europe, a prey to Turkish domination. They have been compelled to feel from day to day, that every Turk whom they met was a master, and every Greek a slave. Their wives and their daughters were never secure from violence. Life always hung in doubt before them. Property could be safe only if it was concealed. No temple a refuge. Wherever he cast his eyes, he has seen the crescent frowning on the churches of the living God, the Bible spurned driven out to make room for the imams of Mohammed.

They are interesting from their attachment to their religion. Notwithstanding the oppression under which they have groaned; notwithstanding the threats and the bribes held out by the prevailing spirit of the Mohammedans; they have adhered to their own profession of the Christian faith; and regularly maintained their clergy and the worship of God.

They are interesting from their commercial enterprise. In Greece commerce has flourished, in spite of opposition and rapacity. Those who engage in it are pillaged by the Turkish Government, are defrauded with impunity by the Turkish

about, and exposed by their very success to the loss of liberty, property and life. Yet, thus pilaged, thus defrauded, they have extended it with unending resolution and increasing activity, until it covers all the shores and harbours of the Mediterranean.

They are interesting from their love of literature. Schools are extensively established, and the great body of the people can read and write. Where there are no schools the mothers instruct their children. The College at Haivali had two hundred students, and a competent number of professors. That at Scio, had from 7 to 800 students, 20 professors, and a library of 10,000 volumes. Besides these, public schools were found at Tanina, Athos, Athens and Patmos. More than 500 of the finest young men of Greece, regularly received a still higher education at the universities of Western Europe. Lancasterian schools have been established at Tripolizza, at Missolonghi, and at Gastouni.

They are interesting from their love of liberty. Fighting alone, at a dreadful disadvantage, amid murders and devastations, which have made the world turn pale, they have marched forward undiminished, in one firm unbroken phalanx, to victory and freedom.

Many things intimate their ultimate success. To feel the full force of this remark, we must contrast their condition now, with what it was when they "put on the harness." Then, the country was covered with Turkish troops; now not a soldier is found in the Morea. Then, all the fortresses were in the hands of the enemy; now, those in the Morea, most of those southward of Epirus and Macedonia, and many in the islands, have been captured. Then, they had no military force; now, they have an experienced army of 50,000 men. Then, they were without muskets, and two thirds of them actually went to the field with no weapons but sticks; now, they are well-armed, and well equipped. Then, their officers had never seen a battle; now, they have often led their men to danger and to victory. Then, the Turks were sure of conquest; now, they expect to be beaten, and the Greeks expect to beat them, of course. Then, the Turks had a powerful navy; now, many of their finest ships are destroyed, while the Greeks have raised up a formidable fleet, which commands the Archipelago.

No man can look at these facts, without perceiving that both the actual and comparative condition of the Greeks is far better than it was, and their prospect of success incomparably brighter.

The struggle is an eventful one. The issue of this struggle is big with consequences, not only to the combatants themselves, but to the surrounding countries, to the oriental churches, to the Jews, to the Mohammedan religion, to Europe, and to the world.

If the Greeks fail in this contest, (which may be who rules in this lower world forbid) their sun will go down in darkness and in blood. All the miseries which fend-like rage, revenge and pollution can inflict—miseries of which the fires and blood of Scio were but a type, will be heaped upon them. If they fail, the power and courage of the Ottoman Porte will be proportionably increased. Hence the chains long fastened on Armenia and Chaldea, on Syria and Arabia, will only be riveted anew. The Mohammedan religion will gain new strength, and the churches of the east will cease to hope for the termination of their long and abject servitude. The period of the Jewish dispersion will only be prolonged, for Jerusalem will still "be trodden down of the Gentiles." If they fail, freedom, driven from her last retreat, will take her final flight from the continent of Europe, and leave its subjugated millions in darkness and in chains.

If, however, in this struggle, the Greeks shall prevail, a very different train of consequences will ensue. Instead of this long midnight of slavery, deeper and blacker than the midnight of the grave, they will open their eyes on a bright and brilliant morning, to be followed by a long and glorious day. Claiming their ancient limits to the northern frontiers of Macedonia and Epirus, they will occupy a territory of 70,000 square miles. They will start into existence as an independent nation with three millions of people. With just conceptions of the rights of man, and the true principles of a republican government, they will be under no temptation to warp from those principles, and involve themselves in entangling alliances with Russia or Austria.

With a territory in Europe, occupied by three millions of people, and capable of sustaining twelve millions, will it be surprising if her population increases for a series of years in a ratio resembling our own.

The territory left in Europe to Turkey will be small. The pride of its government will be humbled, and the spirit of its people broken. With Russia on the north, and Greece on the south, and the rumblings of a volcano underneath, the Turkish power in Europe will be sunk and overwhelmed. In proportion as Turkey, the bulwark of the Mohammedan faith, is humbled or subdued, will that faith be weakened or destroyed.

In Greece, freedom will plant herself behind entrenchments from which she never will be driven. Here she will reign, to enrich and enlighten, to reform and to bless.

How great will be the privilege to England & the seven Republics of America, if they can find such an auxiliary in the southeastern corner of Europe.

What a field will here be opened for the triumphs of the Gospel. How delightful to over- spread Greece with Bibles, and to furnish her the chosen heralds of salvation.

The downfall of Turkey will remove that impassable barrier which has hitherto shut Christianity from Western Asia. The Christian nations already there will open their eyes at once, on the light of the Sun of righteousness. Missionaries loaded with Bibles, will feel their way into the farthest retreats of Mohammedan darkness.

In Egypt, Arabia, and Persia, in Chaldea and Tartary, the tidings of salvation will be proclaimed; and the gospel of peace, having gained admission, will begin to have free course, to run, and be glorified. If this event takes place, Jerusalem will cease "to be trodden down of the Gentiles," and the time to favour her will come.

Thus we have glanced at the country which is the scene of this interesting Revolution; at the

people who have revolted; at their present prospects; and at the consequences, which will follow both their failure and their success.

With these things before you, my friends and countrymen, the direct appeal is brought home to your hearts—*What feelings will you cherish, what conduct will you pursue?* This appeal sounds forth—not from this desk—not from the hall of your own Congress: it comes from Peloponnesus—it issues from the Senate-house of Calamata.—On the 25th of May, 1821, the Messenian Senate turned their eyes across the ocean, and made an individual appeal to the citizens of the United States. This appeal, so honourable to our country, is made in the face of the world, and in the face of the world we must answer it. Who that hears me does not rejoice, that the voice of this Peninsula, speaking through her representative in the national councils, has already echoed thro Europe, proclaiming her sympathy for Greece, and denouncing the machinations of tyranny.—And do they look to you, my countrymen, for help? Feel then for them, as strongly, as deeply, as you would feel for yourselves if you were fighting in their stead; or if you were called to fight over again the battles of your revolution. Are you a nation of Christians? Let these feelings lead you to fervent and unceasing prayer, in secret and in public, to Him who rules among the nations, that He will be "a wall of fire around about them, and the glory in the midst of them, and that on all the glory he will be a defence." Prove the sincerity of your feelings and your prayers by your works. God in his providence, now presents you a happy opportunity to give vent to the feelings with which Turkish barbarity and Grecian valor have inspired you. At this call, let every American, every Christian heart, beat high, and an amount be contributed for your suffering brethren, which will prove to the gazing nations, your gratitude to God, your sympathy for the oppressed, your desires for the extension of Christianity, and your compassion for a world in chains. What you do, do quickly. The hour of trial has come. On the issue of this campaign are the destinies of Greece suspended. And when she asks your help, need I urge you to bestow it. Where am I?—In the sanctuary of God, in the city of the pilgrims, in the very birth-place of American Independence. Here then I leave their cause.

CHEROKEE MEMORIAL.

This Memorial was presented to the House of Representatives April 16, 1824. It is signed by John Ross, George Lowrey, Major Ridge, and Elijah Hicks, Delegates from the Cherokee Nation of Indians. It states, that the Delegation, which is now at Washington, on matters of vast import, as appears from the President's message of March 30, discover with unfeigned regret the sentiments, which are expressed by the Governor and Representatives of Georgia; that they view the designs of those letters as bordering on a hostile disposition towards the Cherokee nation; that all the sentiments expressed in relation to the disposition and determination of the nation never again to cede another foot of land, are the production and voice of the nation, not one word of which has been put into their mouth by a white man. They forbear to remark, on the aspersions pointed to their chiefs by the Georgia Delegation; it is but a subterfuge. The Cherokees have received information concerning the situation of the country west of the Mississippi, and there is not a spot that they would ever consent to inhabit. They have turned their attention to the pursuits of civilized man; and whilst they are endeavouring to enjoy the blessings of civilization and Christianity, they are threatened with removal or extinction. They therefore appeal to the magnanimity of the American people, and claim from the Government the protection of their rights, liberties and lives. This they expect under that memorable declaration "that all men are born free and equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness." To this memorial, the Cherokee Delegation, under the highest authority of the nation, affixed their names, at Washington, April 15, 1824.

INDIAN LANDS IN GEORGIA.

The select committee on this subject, in the House of Representatives, have reported, "that the United States are bound by their obligations to Georgia, to take immediately the necessary measures for the removal of the Cherokee Indians beyond the limits of that state—and that the sum of — dollars should be appropriated for that purpose." The Committee contend that the efforts of the Government to civilize the Indians have been a violation of its obligations to Georgia, and that the Indian claim should be extinguished, even if force is required for that purpose. This report has not yet been acted upon.

CHARLESTON, S. C. BETHEL UNION.

This Society has just addressed a letter, which is published in the Southern Intelligencer, to Merchants, Ship Masters and Commercial Agents.—This letter is equally excellent for its good will & practical wisdom. The subjects of it are the Seamen's Register, Boarding House, Library, and Savings Bank. In the Register the certificates of all sailors, which have been obtained from their Commanders for good conduct are to be recorded. To this Register Merchants, Ship Masters and Commercial Agents are invited, to ascertain the character of the men they are about to employ.—No names are to be entered, except the names of those who express a willingness to take lodgings, in those reputable boarding houses, which are provided by the Society for the accommodation of Seamen. In these boarding houses, the books of the Seamen's Library, which already consists of 200 volumes, are to be placed. Connected with these Boarding Houses is to be a place of deposit or Savings Bank to receive and keep the sailor's money against a stormy day.

The address has the signature of several of the most respectable gentlemen in Charleston. It was probably prepared by the Agent of the Bethel Union, Rev. Joseph Brown, who is devoting all his time to the welfare of seamen in Charleston.

A site has been procured for the erection of a Marine's church, in Philadelphia, seventy-five feet front by sixty-one and a half in depth. A contract has also been made, for the completion of the same by the 15th of November next.

MARINE BIBLE SOCIETY OF NEW-YORK.

The eighth annual meeting was held in New York, on Monday evening, April 19. The Rev. Mr. Matthews opened the meeting with prayer.—The Rev. Mr. Truair read the Report, and the Rev. Messrs. Baldwin and Sommers addressed the Society. The Report states that, at least, 5000 seamen, in the port of New York, are destitute of the Bible, and that in a year, the number will amount to 10,000. The receipts of the Society, during the year, amounted to \$220, and the number of Bibles distributed to only 173!—The whole number of Bibles & testaments distributed since the Society was formed, is 4210. The Society has resolved hereafter, instead of furnishing a Bible to every individual, to furnish one to every three, or six, in a ship's company. This plan has been adopted in Liverpool, where 254 out of 961 vessels, remained two years ago, destitute of the Bible.

YOUNG MEN'S MISSIONARY SOCIETY, NEW-YORK.

The first annual meeting of this Society was held, in New York, on Monday evening, April 19. The meeting was opened with prayer, after which the Secretary read the Report, and several gentlemen addressed the Society. The Report states, that ten missionaries have been employed, in as many towns, in different and remote counties. The labours of the missionaries have not been confined to the towns where they were stationed; tho' it has been an object with the Society, says the report, "not to disperse scattered beams of light over an extended region, but to locate little suns amid the darkness of the wilderness." Another principle of the Society has been to require the towns assisted to give a pledge to raise a certain proportion of the salary of the Pastor. In this way, the Society has been successful in building up the churches in Esperance and a neighbouring village, and in Andes, Delaware County. In the former place, a church of 120 members has been gathered since May last; in the neighbouring village a church of 22 members, and in Andes another of 30 members. At the other stations, also, the success of the missionaries has been encouraging. The receipts of the Society during the year amount to \$1036; the engagements to \$1140.

METHODIST MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

This Society held its fourth annual meeting, in Philadelphia, on Tuesday, April 20th. Rev. Messrs. Reece and Hannah, delegates from the English Conference, addressed the meeting.—The Society's missionaries are employed among the Wyandotts, in Ohio, (about one half of which tribe has been partially civilized,) and the Creeks in Georgia. The Chippewas, a tribe in Michigan Territory, have lately sent an embassy, with a request, which will be complied with; that they may be instructed after the manner of the Wyandotts.

BAPTIST CHURCH IN HARTFORD, CON.

From an article in the Christian Secretary, published in Hartford, the following facts are gathered. The Church was formed, in 1790, and consisted of sixteen members. It has been blessed with Revivals of Religion, at five distinct periods: viz. in 1800; in 1808 & 9; in 1813 & 14; in 1816 & 17; and in 1820 & 21. The number of members belonging to the church, 7 years after its organization, was 20. At this time, the Rev. Mr. Nelson was ordained, and sustained the Pastoral relation till 1801; when the number of members was 118. The number of members, in 1807, when the Rev. Mr. Green was ordained, was 71. The number in 1811, when Mr. Green withdrew from the church, was 108. The number in 1812, when the present Pastor, (Rev. Mr. Cushman,) was ordained, was 92. The present number is 242. The number added during Mr. C.'s ministry is 232.

AGRICULTURAL SEMINARY.

A new Seminary, intended to promote the interests of agriculture, as well as those of literature and science, will be opened on the second Wednesday of the present month, in Derby, Con. under the superintendence of Messrs. Holbrook and Coe. Mr. Holbrook is a graduate of Yale College, and a gentleman of respectability. He has been several years, since he left college, engaged in the instruction of a class of young gentlemen, in the same manner as he now proposes to conduct the instruction of the Seminary. His qualifications for the duties of his station, as it appears by letters of recommendation from President Day and Professor Silliman, are unusually good. The gentleman associated with Mr. Holbrook is a man of science and a practical farmer. Mr. Holbrook, too is accustomed to labor in the field for exercise and recreation.

The Institution, which they have taken as a model of the one proposed is that of Felenburg, at Hofwyl, in Switzerland, a particular account of which may be seen in Grison's Year in Europe.

"This Institution combines, with labor upon the farm and in several of the useful arts, attention to Literature, most of the Sciences and some of the fine arts. It has been in operation about twenty years, and although it has met with the most violent opposition from prejudice and ignorance, it has become one of the most popular as well as most useful Institutions in Europe. The pupils have been members of every class of the community from children of the poorest peasants in Switzerland to the sons of nobles and princes in England and other parts of Europe. They have an uncommon attachment to their school and teachers. It has proved alike beneficial to the country, and the rest of Europe."

GENEVA COLLEGE, N. Y.—The Trustees have recently issued a circular, stating it as their intention to institute a distinct course of study, in reference to the practical business of life, by which the agriculturalist, the merchant and the mechanic, may receive a practical knowledge of the discoveries of genius and science. The course is to consume two years, and at the end of it, the student is to receive a diploma.

TRANSYLVANIA UNIVERSITY.

The Trustees of this Institution, of which Mr. Holley is President, to secure the impartial instruction of the students, in religion, have recently resolved, that all the Ministers in Lexington, shall be invited to preach alternately, in the Chapel, during the academical session.

COLUMBIAN COLLEGE, D. C.

The Trustees have presented a petition to Congress, for a grant of property valued at \$30,000, in the District of Columbia. Mr. Barbour has reported a bill to the Senate in favor of the petition.

REVIVALS OF RELIGION.

The revival in Winthrop, Maine, continues with increasing interest. The number of hopeful conversions week before last, was greater than in any preceding week. The exact number that have entertained hope since the commencement of the work, is not known—42 have related their exercises to the church—and 14 were baptized on Lord's day last week.

The Baptist church in Killybeg, Con. has experienced a season of refreshing from the presence of the Lord.

A letter from Vt. says, "the Great Head of the church is graciously pouring out his spirit in Monkton."

ORDINATIONS.

In Pittsfield, Mass. April 10, Rev. RUFUS W. BAILEY, was installed pastor over the Congregational church and society in that place. Sermon by Rev. Mr. Peters, of Bennington.

On Wednesday last week, Rev. JACOB CUMMINGS, over the Congregational Church and Society in Stratham, N. H.

The Presbytery of Philadelphia, at their late Sessions, licensed the following young men to preach the Gospel—CASPER SHAFER, JOHN MCKINNEY, DAVID MCKINNEY, CHARLES NASSAU and JOSEPH S. CHRISTIAN.

Rev. WILLIAM I. ARMSTRONG, of Trenton, N. J. has accepted the call from the Presbyterian church in Richmond, of which Dr. Rice was Pastor.

The General Association of Massachusetts will hold its Annual Session in Ashfield, at the house of Rev. THOMAS SHEPARD, on the 22d of June next, at 5 o'clock, P. M.

The Trustees of Sanderson Academy in Ashfield would give notice to Directors of Education Societies and all others concerned, that Beneficiaries will be aided in their preparatory studies for College, in this Seminary, free of tuition. Convenient Boarding from \$1.00 to \$1.25 per week. Ashfield, April 26.

ERRATUM.—The name of Mr. RUGGLES SLACK was accidentally omitted in the last Recorder, as one of the Directors of the Penitentiary Female Refuge. Also, for "even desirable" r. ever desirable.

POLITICAL.

FOREIGN.

An account from Smyrna of the 26th of Feb. states that the fortress of Caristo has surrendered to the Greek General Odysseus; and an account from Nuremberg of March 19th, states that a Turkish corps which marched from Thessaly early in Feb. from Lepanto, had been entirely cut to pieces by the Greeks at Livadia.

The University of Leipzig has suffered greatly by the death of its professors. It lost, within one month, three of its most distinguished men, viz. Professors Cramer, Spohn, and Gilbert. Two other professors were dangerously ill.

Don Jose Manuel Hurtado, Minister Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Colombia, arrived in London on the 24th ultimo.

A French man of war has been sent to Lagaira, with assurances of the friendship of the French nation for the Colombian Republic.

The number of suicides committed in Paris, in 1823, was 399—262 males, and 128 females.

Some of the late Paris papers contain reports of a trial at the Court of Assizes, of robbers lately detected in the capital. The number arrested amounted to no less than twenty, eleven of whom were discharged for want of proof, and the captain, named Legret, strangled himself in prison, so that only eight were arraigned at the bar. They belonged to a set of ruffians who had for two years infected the neighborhood of Paris.

An Institution is to be established in Liverpool exclusively devoted to the purposes of Vaccination.

An independent weekly newspaper has been established at the Cape of Good Hope, under the title of "South African Commercial Advertiser," which is to discuss every subject except the "policy & administration of the Colonial Government."

A letter from Gibraltar of the 18th of March, states that an English frigate arrived there on the 17th from off Algiers, where she left a squadron blockading the port. The Dey had refused entering into any explanations with the Admiral, and wished to communicate directly with the British government.—He was making every preparation for a vigorous defence by sea and land, as he expected the place would be attacked, which was considered not improbable.

The King of the Sandwich Islands, *Kihorihoe*, with his wife and sister, has arrived at Pernambuco, on his way to England. He will proceed from England to the U. S. and probably land in Boston.

Buenos Ayres, Feb. 10.—Chili.—Valdivia has been taken by Quintanilla, who proceeded from Chile, with about 4000 men. The Director Freyre, it is said has managed to resist him, with the corps of the army which had retreated from the Intermedios to Coquimbo.

The Norfolk Beacon announces various files of West India papers, from several of the British Islands, down to the middle of March. The intention announced by the Parliament of an eventual emancipation of the Slaves, and the extension to them of all the privileges of British subjects, has excited the most serious alarm through the West India Islands, and has called forth the most determined spirit of resistance to the proposed course of the British government.

From Para.—The Salem Gazette gives some additional particulars, furnished by captain Page, of the schooner Evergreen, of the insurrection at Para. After the massacre or suffocation of the 252 persons confined on board a merchant ship, the whole population became greatly exasperated against the Europeans. A general rising took place in the interior, reports came in of the murder of the Europeans, in all quarters, in the most cruel manner. About the middle of February they became so numerous as to be extremely alarming to the inhabitants of the city. The Europeans were thrown into a state of the greatest confusion and distress—and all were anxious to leave the country who had the means of escape.

Nine hundred passports were granted to Europeans and Brazilians, who embarked in several vessels for ports in Europe, with provisions only sufficient for a hundred and fifty.

New York, April 28.—From Cape Coast Castle, Sir Charles McCarthy, who had marched against the Ashantes into the interior of Africa with the natives of Cape Coast and merchants to the number altogether of 5000, with an intent to proceed direct to Comassie, the Ashantee capital, were met on the 21st of January, by a body of 10,000 of the former, and after a bloody engagement from 1 P. M. till sunset, were entirely defeated, which account was brought by the fugitives who had returned to the Cape, and when the brig Elizabeth left on the 4th February, neither Sir Charles or any of the merchants had been heard of, and it was supposed they were either all massacred or taken prisoners.

DOMESTIC.

Indian Murders.—St. Louis, Mo. March 29.—Lieut. Morris, who arrived on Saturday evening last, from the Council Bluffs, brings news of the murder of five men, belonging to the trading establishment of Messrs. B. Fratte & Co. by the Yanktons, and one of the Columbian Fur Company, by the Arikaree Indians.

Boston.—The City Government for the ensuing municipal year was installed on Saturday last, in Faneuil Hall, before a large assemblage of citizens. Prayers were offered by the Rev. Mr. Jenks, and the oaths of office were administered to the Mayor by the Hon. Judge DAVIS. The Mayor administered the oaths to the other members of the City Council. He then delivered an able and impressive address on the affairs of the city, which will be published for distribution.

A donation to the City, by Mr. John Hawes, of 700 acres of land, in New Hampshire, has been offered towards the support of a hospital, to be attached to the House of Industry.

A subscription has been raised among the proprietors of the Boston Athenaeum to purchase a marble Bust of Washington for that institution, from the chisel of an Italian artist.

After the discourse delivered last week, by the Rev. Mr. Palfrey, in celebration of the anniversary of the *Boys Asylum*, the sum of two hundred and ninety two dollars was collected.

On the 22d instant, *The Orphan Asylum Society* celebrated their eighteenth anniversary at the City Hotel, in New York. Upwards of one hundred and fifty interesting orphans smiled sweetly on their benefactors. The youngest is only six weeks old, whose father at the age of twenty, was cut off by consumption, and whose mother, still younger, (enfeebled by long attendance on the sick bed of her husband,) died shortly after giving him birth.

An Asylum for Orphan Boys has been established at New Orleans.

Subscriptions in the W. S. for the Greeks are said to exceed \$38,000.

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CONGRESS OF THE U. STATES.

In SENATE, April 23.—The bill from the other House, "to provide for the necessary surveys for Roads and Canals," by appropriating \$30,000 for the object, was again discussed. It was ordered to a third reading by a vote of 25 to 21.

In the HOUSE.—A resolution to instruct the Committee on Public Buildings to inquire into the expediency of purchasing \$ of Capellano's marble Busts of WASHINGTON, was agreed to, 69 to 43.

In SENATE, April 24.—A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to subscribe for shares of the Stock of the *Chesapeake and Delaware Canals*, was read, & passed to a 2d reading.

The bill to provide for the necessary surveys, plans and estimates, on the subject of roads and Canals, was read a third time, and passed.

April 26.—A bill further to amend the Judicial system, was considered. This bill provides, for holding two terms of the Supreme Court in Washington, in each year; and also, that the Circuit Courts shall be held by the District Judges, in Judicial Districts to be established by law.

In the HOUSE.—The House is daily and almost exclusively occupied in the consideration of bills for the relief of individuals.

In SENATE, April 27.—The bill making appropriation for Fortifications, for the year 1824, was reported without amendment, and by general consent, passed.

In the HOUSE.—The joint committee of conference on the Navy appropriation Bill recommended a compromise of the differences between the two Houses thereon. Laid on the table. When the bill passed the House it proposed an appropriation of \$180,000 for contingent expenses. The Senate raised the sum to \$225,000. Both Houses adhering to their votes, a joint committee of conference was appointed; and the result was that the appropriation passed at \$200,000.

In SENATE, April 28.—Mr. DEXTER introduced a bill "to sell and dispose of the refuse lands belonging to the U. States."

The PRESIDENT, by message, communicated information respecting moneys borrowed from several States during the late war, and the amount of interest allowed thereon. Ordered to be printed.

The Senate proceeded, in committee of the whole, to the consideration of the bill, "to amend the several acts for imposing duties on Imports."

In the HOUSE.—A message was received from the President, by Mr. Everett, on the accounts and claims of DANIEL D. TOMPKINS; in which it is announced, that he, (the President) had allowed him, in addition to the sum paid him under the act of the present session, and the monies charged to his account, a balance of \$60,238 46 cents.

In SENATE, April 29.—On motion of Mr. H. JOHNSON, of Lou. the Post Master General was directed to report to the Senate, at the next session, the nearest practicable post rout from New Orleans to Washington.

In the HOUSE.—The National Intelligencer says it is now generally believed Congress will adjourn about the 25th of May, unless kept together by the investigation respecting Edwards & Crawford.

DEATHS.

In Boston Mrs Hannah, wife of Mr Benjamin Clark, aged 32; Mrs Eliza, wife of Mr Philip Wentworth, jr. 35; Mrs Nancy, wife of Mr Nelson Mason, 26; Mr Elkanah Freeman, a native of Liverpool, N. S. 27; Mr Adam Rupp Rynx, 26; Mrs Ann Turner, relict of Wm. T. Esq. 76; Mr William Milburn, 18; Mary Hussey, 82, relict of the late Mr Joseph Hussey; Mrs Hannah Herrick wife of Mr Jonathan H. 44; Miss Betsey Cunningham, 37; Mr Ashur L. Mansfield, 33; Mrs Thebe B. wife of Mr Henry Dorr, 42; Mr David French, of Weymouth drowned.

In Cambridgeport, Mr Richard Ebbetts, 35.—In West Cambridge, Mr Ephraim Cook, 67.—In Newburyport, widow Lydia Knapp, 82.—In Salem, widow Joanna Phelps, 75; Mrs Dodge, wife of Mr Judah D. 50.—In Scituate, Capt. Enoch Collamore, 79—a patriot of the revolution.—In Townsend, Isaac Durant, jun. 28.—In Sterling, Mr Shubel Bailey, 84.—In Roxbury, Mr Thomas W. Scott, 30.—In Marlborough, Mrs Lydia Brigham, wife of Major Jedediah B.

In Mansfield, Con. Moses C. Welch, D. D. 71.—In New-Haven, Col. Isaac Tomlinson, 70; Mr Simon Howsome, of Chilmarr; Mr Wm. Walter, 72.—In Charleston, General Wm. Tate.—In New York city, Dr. Edward E. Davis, 60.—In Philadelphia, Capt. Joseph Stout McPherson, of the U. S. navy, 85; in Penitentiary, Ann Carson, an angel in strength of mind and form, but a very fiend in conduct.—In Baltimore, Henry B. Murray, Esq. of a wound received in the late steam boat accident in the Chesapeake Bay.—At St. Thomas, April 4, John L. Babbidge, of Salem, 34.—At Ledyard, St. N. York, March 28th Mr Thomas Basit, formerly of Sandwich, Mass. 43.—At St. Jago, Cuba, of a fever, Capt. Daniel R. Stanwood, of Gloucester, 23; Mr Job Joy, of Chobasset, 26.

Deaths in New-York last week, 105.—Of small pox 19—of consumption 11.

ALDEN'S SCHOOL BOOKS.

JUST published and for sale by JAMES LORING, No. 2 Cornhill, price \$1.75 per dozen. The Sixth Edition of Alden's Spelling Book, Volume First. Containing a Selection of words in common use, arranged and divided in such a manner, as will lead the learner to a right pronunciation. Together with a variety of Lessons for Reading.

As above, *Alden's Reader*, Fifth Edition, being the Third Part of a Columbian Exercise.—In the press.—The Tenth Edition of *Alden's Spelling Book*, Volume Second.—N. B. Mr Alden's School Books are very extensively used and have received the decided approbation of some of the most competent judges.

May 3.

SUNDAY SCHOOL GLEANINGS.

CONTAINING Brief Memoirs and Interesting Anecdotes, of Sunday School Children.—"In the morning seed thou sdest, and in the evening without toil thou hast, for thou knowest not which shall prosper, this or that," Eccles. XI. 6. "Come ye Children, hearken unto me, I will teach you the fear of the Lord."—From the 2d London edition.—By a Sunday School Teacher.

One half the proceeds arising from the sale of the above will be appropriated towards of Sunday School instruction. For sale by R. F. & C. WILKINS, No. 2 Cornhill Square.

May 3.

PRONOUNCING TESTAMENT.

JUST published, and for sale by LINCOLN & ENGLISH, 53 Cornhill.—A new and beautiful edition of the Stereotype Pronouncing Testament, for the use of Schools. Some copies are printed on a fine paper, and ornamented with a copper-plate frontispiece. BIBLES, elegant for the Pulpit, Quarto, Octavo, School, and Pocket, in great variety of bindings, and at low prices, for sale at above.

POETRY.

SYMPATHY'S COMMUNION.

By Joel Van den Vondel.

What sweeter brighter bliss
Can charm a world like this,
Than sympathy's communion;
Two spirits mingling in their purest glow,
And bound in firmest union
In love, joy, woe!

The heart-encircling bond,
Which binds the mother fond
To the sweet child, that sleepeth
Upon the bosom whence he drinks his food—
So close around that heart his spirit creepeth—
It binds the blood.

But there's a firmer band,
When mortals hand in hand,
Whom joy nor grief can sever,
Tread the long paths of years secure,
Led on by soiled peace and virtue ever
As nature pure.

'Tis then that love's control
Commingles soul with soul,
Spirit to spirit gathers
A love that's stronger even than fate,
'Tis like an effluence from the eternal Father's,
So bright—so great.

It cannot be subdued,
It is the noblest good,
That nature's hand has given:
'Tis like a well-cemented wall
That boldly rears its front to heaven,
And suffers all. [Edictic Review.]

MISCELLANY.

THE SITUATION AND PROSPECTS OF RUSSIA.

Translated from the Revue Encyclopedique.

Moscow, the centre of the empire, the ancient metropolis, and the seven governments which surround it, far from presenting a barbarous country, are perhaps more advanced in civilization than any other districts in all the provinces of Russia. The useful arts, and even the fine arts flourish there. Industry is at work in full activity, and commerce, if possible, surpasses it. Letters and the sciences are cultivated on the borders of the Moskwa; the philosophy of Newton, the theories of the La Granges, the Laplaces and the Lavoisiers are taught in the gymnastics and the academies of the ancient capital, and the great cities of the empire. At Moscow, as at Petersburg, the masterpieces of Corneille, Racine and Voltaire are brought out upon the stage, even in the language of their authors, and performed at the national theatre in the Moscow tongue. Painting and sculpture adorn the monuments of the progress made by the higher classes towards civilization. A Russian Senator has given us the history of music, as well as the history of painting in Italy; and the former, written in the French language, is very remarkable for the beauty of its conceptions, and the nobleness of its sentiments. Such are the pleasures, & such the studies to which the great devote themselves in the empire of the Czar.

It is far towards the east and near the frontiers of the south, that it is necessary to seek for barbarians; it is in those places still inhabited by the Tartar or Nomad tribes; it is on the other side of Mount Taurus, or still further on towards Turkey, at the foot of Caucasus or near the confines of China. And even in those regions the inhabitant is freed from every form that character which rendered his ancestors, the Huns and the Alains, the scourge of civilized nations; he realizes the advantage and the benefits of instruction, and cherishes the productive arts. Schools for mutual instruction are established on both banks of the Don and the Volga, on the shores of the Black Sea and the Caspian, as well as along the borders of the Icy Sea, in the heart of Siberia and on the table lands of Upper Tartary. The Cossacs have learnt, what men will not learn in the midst of France, who are resolutely attached by prejudice to ancient and erroneous doctrines; they require that their children should be taught to read, to write, and to cast accounts.

The present number of inhabitants in the empire of Russia is estimated at 45 millions: 40 millions of whom are found in the European division, where civilization prevails; and only 5 or 6 millions dispersed over the immense extent of Northern Asia. If these 5 or 6 millions are put out of the question, and a comparison is instituted between Russia and Austria, the latter country will be found less civilized.

Already, in some of the northern provinces, the lords have freed their serfs, on condition of a consideration solemnly established. The emperor favours this great improvement in the state, and it is the foundation of one of his highest claims to glory. Individual liberty is extending all its benefits in the villages, where the people now possess political rights which are not enjoyed by the inhabitants of the rest of Europe. Throughout almost the whole extent of Russia, the judges of the different jurisdictions are named by the citizens; the nobility elect a certain proportion of the judges, and the commoners the other. Thus justice necessarily becomes in those countries popular, watchful, and moderated of its rigour; as must be expected from magistrates chosen by the citizens, to serve their own interests and to reconcile their disputes. Russia then enjoys one of the most precious elements of happiness and civil life, an element which is wanting in the greater part of civilized Europe: a judicial power at the choice of the people, which recompenses in a great measure for the heavy inconveniences of an autocratic government. [New York Daily Ad.]

EGYPT.—The late London papers contain accounts from Alexandria, in Egypt, as late as January 8, which represent that country as in a state of rapid improvement, in all the arts of civilized life. This improvement is attributed exclusively to the exertions of the Viceroy, who has long been celebrated for his activity and energy, and the liberality of his views. His leading object is the encouragement of trade. It is stated that a short time ago it was represented to him that corn might be brought to Alexandria from the interior much more expeditiously by the opening of a water communication with one of the branches of the Nile. He instantly perceived the advantage of the proposal, and he ordered his subjects to cut a canal. In the space of six weeks a canal was opened of the length of eighty miles. He has lately prosecuted the cultivation of Cotton and the Sugar Cane with great success. He has assigned a quantity of cotton of the first quality to England for sale. He never sells any of his produce at Alexandria until he has ascertained its value by consignments abroad. The manufacture of sugar is in progress, but none of it has reached England. [Ibid.]

The Canton of Argov, containing 134,000 inhabitants, is perhaps of all the Swiss Cantons, that which enjoys the greatest share of liberty, industry, peace, and general extension of knowledge. This Canton has now 312 primary schools, (exclusive of those which exist in manufacturing,) four secondary schools or colleges, in the towns of Aarau, Brugg, Lenzburg, and Zoffingen; two other schools of the second degree in the Catholic towns of Rheinfelden and Baden; a superior or cantonal school in Aarau, in which the history of Argov, read with interest and enthusiasm, excites in the minds of its young citizens the *Amor patriæ*; a normal school for forming teachers; one public and various private schools for females; and a school for the deaf and dumb. In the town of Aarau are three societies for public good, viz. One for patriotic culture, divided into sections for the different branches of agricultural and manufactu-

ring industry. One for the assistance of poor children, and a reading society, which has also the care of the cantonal library. Four periodical papers are published in the same town. One of them in German, the *Swiss Messenger*, had, a few years since, more than five thousand subscribers. The inhabitants of Aarau, celebrate in the month of August every year, the *Fête de la jeunesse*. The houses and the streets, on this occasion, are ornamented with garlands of verdure and flowers; and after a solemn religious ceremony, and a sermon, the evolutions of the corps of cadets, and various gymnastic exercises take place, in which young people between the age of eight and eighteen, are engaged, presenting a very animated spectacle, and attracting crowds of observers. To this succeeds a banquet in the open air, in which the children of all the schools, instructors, members of the government, and principal inhabitants take a part. These joyful repasts are sometimes followed by the flight of a balloon, or a hymn sung in concert, and the fête is terminated by a rural dance. [Silliman's Journal.]

State of Society in Mexico.—In one night of the month of February, seven murders were committed in the city of Mexico. In one case, two persons having quarrelled, the aggressor plunged a dagger into the breast of the other, who drew it out instantly, and buried it in the heart of his adversary. Both fell dead in the same moment.

HORRID BARBARITY.

Massacre of Indians.—The Indiana Gazette, of March 30, gives the particulars of this atrocious act. "It seems that a party of Indians, ten in number, consisting of three men, three women, two girls about half grown, and two small boys, were encamped on Fall Creek, in Madison County, about eight miles above the Falls, and thirty-five miles above the place, for the purpose of hunting. On Monday, the 22d instant, a party of five white men and two boys went to the camp and decamped the three men away from the camp, for the ostensible purpose of assisting them to hunt some cattle. After they had gone some distance from the camp, two of the Indians were shot dead;—the third made his escape, badly wounded. In the evening of the same day, the same party returned to the camp, and after making some professions of friendship, murdered the whole of the women and children. Their bodies were most shockingly mangled, for the purpose of producing an impression that it was the work of Indians, and thrown into a hole of water, occasioned by the falling of a tree. One of the men killed one of the children by taking it by the heels and beating its brains out against a tree. On Tuesday, the place was visited by a party of men, when one of the women was found still alive, but died on the evening of the next day. At the time the camp was first visited, after the massacre, the property of the Indians, consisting of guns, skins, furs, &c. was still at the camp, and was left there unmolested; but on the succeeding day, when the place was visited by a party of men from the falls of Fall Creek, the bodies were found entirely stripped, and every species of property carried away."

One of the ladies concerned in the murder (and who was compelled to assist, by the threats of his father,) soon after the transaction, gave information and five of the party concerned were immediately arrested, and are now in custody at the falls of Fall Creek.

REV. ISAAC MCCOY.

It is now six years since this servant of Christ commenced his labours amongst the Aborigines near Lake Erie and Michigan. Some time since he was appointed a Missionary by the Baptist Board; since which, the President of the United States has made him an Agent and Superintendent of the Indian School in Indiana.

The Indians have set off a tract of land for the objects of the Mission, and have erected thereon several buildings. A school is established with teachers, for the benefit of the Indian children, which now contains 53 natives of both sexes. The boys are taught reading, writing and arithmetic. The mechanic arts, and the practice of husbandry. The girls are also taught to read and write, and instructed in domestic occupations, such as weaving, sewing, &c.; and in the principles of the Christian religion, since Mr. McCoy and his family have resided amongst them. In one small nation, twenty-six families have settled since he has been with them, living in good log huts, with neat but small farms, which are well fenced, and cleared off for cultivation.

Mr. McCoy is now soliciting assistance for the support of the great work which he has commenced. The limited means afforded by government and the Board of Missions is not adequate to its exigencies. Should any individuals or societies be inclined to afford pecuniary or other assistance, their benevolence may receive a direct conveyance through the hands of Messrs. Lincoln & Edwards, or Mr. James Loring. [Watchman.]

MR. SMITH, THE MISSIONARY.

The Directors of the London Missionary Society at a meeting specially convened on the 19th Feb. to receive the report of the deputation appointed to communicate with Government on the case of the Rev. J. Smith, the Missionary, late of Demerara, after advertising to several points of what they consider serious objections to the proceedings on his trial, declare, "that they retain the conviction formerly expressed of the moral and legal innocence of their missionary Smith; that they do not withdraw their confidence from him; and that they are not 'ashamed of his bonds.' They regard him as an unmerited sufferer, in the diligent and faithful, and it may be added, useful discharge of his duties as a missionary; and they earnestly wish the Divine forgiveness may be extended to those who have been instrumental in causing his sufferings." In pursuance also of this opinion, they have entered into a resolution to take further measures for obtaining, in this country, the reversal of the sentence passed by the Court Martial in Demerara. The following is an extract of a letter addressed to them by the Rev. Mr. Austin, chaplain of the garrison:—"I feel no hesitation in declaring, from the intimate knowledge which my most anxious inquiries have obtained, that in the late scourge which the band of an all-wise Creator has inflicted on this ill-fated country, nothing but those religious impressions which, under Divine Providence, Mr. Smith has been instrumental in fixing—nothing but those principles of the Gospel of Peace which he has been proclaiming, could have prevented a dreadful effusion of blood here, and saved the lives of those very persons who are now (I shudder to write it) seeking his life." Wm. Arrindell, Esq. of Demerara, Mr. Smith's counsel, in a letter to Mrs. Smith after the proceedings of the Court Martial were closed, says:—"It is almost presumptuous in me to differ from the sentence of a court; but, before God, I do believe Mr. Smith to be innocent; nay, I will go further, and defy any minister, of any sect whatever, to have shown a more faithful attention to his duties, than he has been proved, by the evidence on his trial, to have done."

The instructions under which Mr. Smith acted, on being laid before Earl Bathurst, received his "entire approbation," as, indeed, they could not fail to do, since he was expressly and pointedly cautioned, lest, by any mismanagement on his part, or misunderstanding on that of the negroes, the public peace and safety should be endangered. "You must take the utmost care to prevent the possibility of this evil; not a word must escape you in public or in private which might render the slaves displeased with their masters, or dissatisfied with their station. You are not sent to relieve them from their servile condition, but to afford them the consolations of religion, and to enforce upon them the necessity of being subject not only for wrath, but for conscience sake."

The wisdom of God appears in afflictions.—By these he separates the sin which he hates from the man whom he loves.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

American Clergy.—Mr. Barbour, in the Senate of the U. S. paid the following tribute of respect to the Clergy of our country.

"The messengers of the Gospel here, go out with the meekness, and in the spirit of the great prototype, depending, and not in vain, on the voluntary aid of their followers, inculcating with simplicity and zeal, the sublime truths of their religion, and practising what they preach." Reason has been substituted for superstition—charity for persecution—members of different creeds, sit down together, and participate, at the same table, the awful mysteries of their religion; and every where we hear inculcated from the metropolis to the wilderness, throughout our borders, Peace on earth, and good will to man." S. C. Rel. Int.

GAMING.—The wages of sin is death.—We do not remember ever to have seen the malignant consequences of this vice presented in stronger colors, than in an account of the fate of a great body of gamblers at Hamburg, which was originally published in a German Gazette, by an intelligent spectator, as the result of his attentive examination during a period of two years.

Of six hundred individuals, who were in the habit of frequenting gaming houses, he states, that nearly one half not only lost considerable sums, but were finally stripped of all means of subsistence, and ended their days by self-murder. Of the rest, not less than an hundred finished their career by becoming swindlers or robbers on the highway.—The remnant of this unfortunate group perished; some by apoplexy; but the greater part by chagrin and despair. He mentions, that during the whole space of two years, to which his journal is confined, he did not see one of these six hundred gamblers with a single new dress. Bos. Tel.

For the Boston Recorder.

SABBATH SCHOOL AGENCY.

Mr. WILLIS.—Since I addressed the public through your paper, from Detroit, in October last, I have travelled nearly two thousand miles, in Canada, and on the northern frontier of the U. S. I have visited a number of the Sabbath Schools, which I formerly assisted, in organizing, and have assisted in organizing a number of new schools, both in Canada, and in Vermont & N. York States.

Every year, and every month, gives me renewed evidence of the importance of Sunday School instruction. I have been censured by some, who are called Christians for giving to Sunday Schools too high a place among the means of promoting the Redeemer's kingdom. But, I am convinced that not one half of the advantages of these institutions has been explained. It becomes all ministers of the gospel, and every Christian parent & teacher to make every possible effort to bring these valuable institutions into more general operation, throughout every section of our country.

In order to carry this important design into the most extensive and complete operation, there must be an American Sunday School Society and general depository of American Sunday School books, with branch Unions, and depositories, for each State, and eventually for every county.

We cannot expect to see the children and young people generally attend the Sabbath School and Bible Classes without the offer of prize-books, or access to a library. The latter plan is much the best, and also the cheapest, after the first year. The fear of incurring a little expense may prevent many from embarking in this cause. But, should an American Sunday School Union Society be formed, as above stated with auxiliaries and depositories in every part of the country, it will be very easy to furnish a good juvenile library in connection with every Sunday School which might be organized.

Much care needs be manifested in selecting suitable books. All books of a party or immoral tendency ought to be kept out of a Sunday School library. And as the books are to be taken out & returned upon the Sabbath nothing should be admitted which cannot be read with innocence and profit on that holy day.

That all may exert themselves in every possible manner to promote Sunday Schools, Bible, Tract, and Missionary Societies is the sincere desire and fervent prayer of the public's humble servant.

T. OSGOOD.

Buffalo, April 8, 1824. Agent for S. Schools.

AMERICAN EDUCATION SOCIETY.

Donations received in April, 1824.

Gloucester Female Benevolent Society	\$50 00
Also 6 pair Socks.	
Mrs. Silas Wild, Braintree, woolen vest	
Mrs. Dorcas Farrar, Lincoln, Charity Box,	6 00
Female Friend, Gunnington, thro' Hamp.	
Christian Depository	2 00
Miss Rouffell, Carolina, by Miss E. Stevens	50 00
Friend, by Rev. W. Fay	10 00
Middlesex Aux. Education Society	22 49
Aaron Cummings, Albany, Me. 12 lbs. yarn	
Rev. Gad Newell, Nelson, N.H. Charity Box,	3 00
James Bliss 2d, Rehoboth	3 00
A Friend	5 00
A Friend, Taunton, by Wm. Read	7 00
Essex Aux. Ed. So. from the 2d Female Ed.	
So. Newburyport	20 00
Avails of a Charity Box, Brookline	15 00
Widow Lady, Ellsworth, Me. coat pattern	
Lady in ditto, by Rev. Mr. Nourse	5 00
Avails of a small flower garden, from a female friend, New Hampshire	2 50
Annual Subscriptions.	
Hon. Nathaniel Hooper, Marblehead	50 00
Life Subscriptions.	
Rev. Baxter Dickinson, Long Meadow, from the Benevolent Society	40 00
Rev. Jabez Fisher, from Gentlemen and Ladies of Deering, N. H.	40 00
Rev. Geo. Fisher, Harvard, from Ladies of his So. and contribution at Monthly Con.	40 00
Rev. L. Hyde, Bolton, from an aged Lady,	40 00
A. P. CLEVELAND, Treasurer, No. 10, 1/2 Merchant's Row, Boston.	\$410 99

MASSACHUSETTS DOMESTIC MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

Receipts since the 1st of February last.

Tabernacle Church in Salem	\$15 00
Fourth Parish in Rochester	3 70
An old revolutionary pensioner in Dorchester, the avails of a pear tree in his garden	1 16
Ladies in Boston, to constitute Rev. P. Hawes of South Boston, a member for life	20 00
James Parsons Baldwin, Boston	3 00
Samuel Pitkin Baldwin, do.	3 00
John Houston, Esq. do.	27 50
Mrs. Nancy Gould, of Sharon	5 00
A Friend in South Parish, Dedham	1 00
A Young Man in Hingham	5 00
Miss L. Damon, Dedham	5 00
Contribution at North Bridgewater, at the annual meeting of the Union Asso. Aux. So.	15 24
JOHN CODMAN,	
Receiver for the Eastern District.	\$104 60
Dorchester, May 1st, 1824.	

CARDS.

Mr. WILLIS.—Permit me, through your paper, to present my grateful acknowledgments to the members of the Female Bible Class in the Congregation under my pastoral care for the expression of their affection and benevolence in presenting me \$21 to constitute me a member for life of the American Tract Society, the receipt of which was acknowledged by the agent of that Society in the Recorder of the 10th of January last, but the source from which it came not mentioned. Boston, April 27, 1824. B. B. WINTER.

The Rev. LAURENCE HYDE, of Bolton, Conn. desires to make public his grateful acknowledgement of the receipt of \$40, presented by an aged female member of his church to constitute him a life member of the American Education Society.

Anecdote.—A pious minister, of respectable talents, now in the Methodist connexion, was formerly a preacher among the Universalists.—The incident which led him seriously to examine the grounds of that doctrine, is striking and singular. He was amusing his little son by telling him the story of "The children in the Wood." The boy asked, "What became of the little innocent children?" "They went to Heaven," replied the father. "What became of the wicked old uncle?" "He went to Heaven too."—"Won't he kill them again, father?" said the boy! [Zion's Herald.]

A Severe Reproof.—A truly pious man, of rank and influence in society, was in the habit of entertaining and admitting to a degree of intimacy, persons of very humble circumstances in life, if only they gave evidence of true religion. His friend, who was accustomed to measure every thing according to the standard of this world, rallied him, pleasantly, on the subject of his associates: intimating a surprise that he should admit to his hospitality and friendship persons of so obscure an origin, and of so little estimation among men. He replied, in a tone of unaffected humility, that, as he could scarcely hope to enjoy so elevated a rank as they in the future world, he knew not why he should despise them in the present. The reproof came home to the feelings of the proud man, and he was silent—conscience whispering, meanwhile, how dim were his prospects of rising in the future world, to an equality with the pious poor, if his Christian friend was in danger of falling below them. [Tel.]

LITERARY.

Atlas of South Carolina.—Robert Mills, Esq. of South Carolina, has prepared for publication, under the patronage of the Legislature, and of individuals, an Atlas of that State, in twenty eight large District Maps. Proposals are now offered in Charleston for subscription, at the price of \$15 for the set.

Finley's Atlas.—Mr. Finley, of Philadelphia, has just published a General Atlas, containing sixty maps, of a convenient size for common use. It includes among other maps one of each of the states in the Union, neatly drawn on a scale to suit the size of the sheet. About half of the maps relate to the American continent, and the rest to the other parts of the globe.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE, N. Y.
By the Annual Report of the Regents it appears that in Columbia College, the degree of Bachelor of Arts was conferred, at the last commencement, on twenty-nine students; and that the number of students, composing the several classes in that institution, is one hundred and thirty.—That in Union College, the degree of Bachelor of Arts has been conferred, at the last commencement, on sixty-six students; and that two hundred and nine are matriculated for the current year.—That the Trustees of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, in the City of New-York, have recommended forty-five students, as qualified for the degree of Doctor of Medicine, and state the number of matriculated students, to be two hundred and one.—That in the College of Physicians and Surgeons of the Western District, ninety-six students have attended this year—eight of whom have been recommended for graduation.

Reports have been received from thirty-six Academies, showing an aggregate of 2,677 students, of whom 851 were engaged in classical studies. [N. Y. Daily Advertiser.]

Columbia College, Washington City.—Monies received by the Treasurer of the Columbia College, during the month of March, \$777.

SUMMARY.

The Physicians of the New-York Infirmary for the treatment of diseases of the Lungs, beg leave to offer the following brief report to the patrons of the institution, and take pleasure in acquainting them with the measure of success which has attended their efforts in prosecuting the object for which they associated.

Since the 15th of August last, when the infirmary was first opened, they have had patients under treatment whose cases embraced all the forms which these diseases assume, from the most hopeless cases of purulent consumption combined with scrofula, to the lightest and most insidious, which scarcely become the subjects of prescription till lapse of time and accumulating symptoms alarm the sufferer by the premonition of a gradual total necessary aggravation of his disease. That form of Consumption which is most intimately connected with derangement of the digestive organs, and thence called *Dispeptic*, has occurred most frequently, and been treated with the most marked success; not one having terminated fatally where the habits of the patient were temperate; and where they were not, it has always been found complicated with chronic inflammation of the liver, and not unfrequently with dropsy as its consequence. That form of it which depends upon chronic inflammation of the bronchial tubes, the almost necessary result of ill treated or neglected catarrh, though in many cases an inveterate complaint, has for the most part been treated with a success which exceeded expectation. Those consumptions consequent upon *Hemoptysis* (spitting of blood from the lungs) have in our experience been the most rebellious, particularly in subjects of a stumorous diathesis. Those which were consequences of previous inflammation of the lungs, where expectoration was copious, hectic fever constant, and emaciation from continuance of disease considerable, have almost invariably terminated unfavourably.

The following abstract from the books of the infirmary will serve to give some idea of the benefit rendered to the public by the institution:

Number of patients cured,	33
Do. do. relieved,	22
Do. do. dead,	14
Do. under treatment,	14—Total 93.

[Speaker.]

DEAF AND DUMB.

Harrisburgh, March 30.—On Saturday last an exhibition of an interesting nature was presented in the Hall of the House of Representatives. We allude to that of the Deaf and Dumb. Several of the pupils of Mr. Weid, professor of the Pennsylvania asylum, exhibited at that time their proficiency in the various studies to which their attention had been directed. It would be saying little to assert, that the spectators were simply pleased with their performance. Every one was apparently highly delighted. One of them, when asked if he did not regret his inability to hear, replied (by writing on his slate) very readily—that "he scarcely considered it a misfortune to be deprived of the power of being disturbed in his studies by the noise and bustle around him."

One of the boys evinces a fine genius for drawing. Several profiles and portraits handsomely executed by him were hung up at the room of the house where they all lodged. He sketched also in a little time at the Capitol on a large black board or slate, a very excellent likeness of General Jackson, taken we are informed from a bust in the state library. It was so striking, that, although we did not know who it was intended to represent, we discovered the resemblance to the bust as soon as we entered the hall where it was placed.

There are reported to be 350 Deaf and Dumb persons in Maine.

A meeting of ship owners and others has been recently held in the city of London, to take into consideration the expediency of forming a Society for the Preservation of Shipwrecked Seamen. The Archbishop of Canterbury presided; and he stated to the meeting that the King had consented to become the Patron of the Institution.

The London Provident Institution received the last week in January £219 sterling.

ASTRONOMICAL.

Boston, April 26th, 1824.—An Occultation of the planet *Herschel* will take place on Monday morning, May 17th, which will be visible throughout the U. States.

D. H. M.

Time of Ecliptic Conjunction, 17 23 1-6 A. M.

DORR & HOWLAND, have in press and will publish in the course of this month a volume of "Short Missionary Discourses, or Monthly Concert Lectures." By Enoch Dorr, A. M. Pastor of the Church in Ward, Mass. The above Discourses may be had at the Bookstore in Worcester, and at the Bookstores in Boston, by Election week.

EVANGELICAL TRACTS.

JUST published, No. 28. The contrasted Catechisms—No. 29. Thou God seat me—No. 30. Domestic Religion—No. 31. Consider your ways. For sale at One Mill a page, by LINSLOW & MARSH, No. 53 Cornhill.

Also a few copies Campbell's Four Gospels, at four dollars per copy.

NEW-HAMPTON ACADEMY.

THIS Institution affords peculiar advantages to young men preparing to enter College, more particularly if they wish to economize in their expenses. Also to parents who wish to educate their children in the country; the situation being in the highlands of New-Hampshire, on the Merrimack river, twenty-five miles above Concord, is very healthy. The Stages from Boston, Salem, Newburyport and Portsmouth pass it through Concord.

Students, who wish to fit for College, are admitted at any time; and there are frequent vacancies for those who wish to procure an English education.

Board—One Dollar per week, in respectable farmer's families.—Tuition—Three Dollars per quarter, for each student without distinction. Preceptor, GEORGE RICHARDSON, A. M. Trustees, Stephen S. Magoon, Joshua B. Drake, John Harper, Jeremiah Putney, Nathaniel Norris, Peter Hannaford, jun., G. Richardson, Esq. office. Overseers, Hon. John Mooney, of Meredith; Rev. Robert Fowle, of Holderness; Rev. Thomas Perkins, of New-Hampton; Hon. Moses H. Bradley of Bristol; Mr. John K. Simpson, of Boston, Mass. Of either of whom inquiries may be made, either personally or by letter. May 1.

EXHIBITION OF UNITARIANISM.

JUST received, and for sale by JAMES LORING No. 2, Cornhill, price 10 cts. single, and 60 cts. per dozen. An Exhibition of Unitarianism, with Scriptural Extracts.

Extract from the Introduction.
"The main object of this tract, is to bring before the public, in as short a compass as possible, the views of Unitarians in regard to those leading doctrines of the gospel in which they differ from Orthodox Christians. To prevent all charges, and all danger of misapprehension, it was thought expedient to present those views in the very words of their own standard writers, both European and American. In making these extracts, it has been the intention to select only such as convey the same meaning when detached from the context, as when read in connection with it." April 24.

By the Author of "Decision."
PROFESSION is not Principle; or the name of Christian is not Christianity. By the Author of "Decision." From the 2d Edinburgh edition. This is certainly the work of a very able pen! Evang. Magazine.

"We have been exceedingly entertained with this little book." Lond. Christ. Instructor.
"It is with the utmost confidence that we pronounce it to be a work of no common merit." Edin. Christian Monitor.

The above is just published, and may be had of the publisher, S. T. ARMSTRONG, Boston, and of the booksellers generally.—Price 50 cts. In Press—Seven Sunday School Reward Books. On hand a great variety. April 24.

ECCLESIASTICAL COUNCILS, DISCIPLINE AND FELLOWSHIP.

FOR Sale by Samuel T. Armstrong, No. 50, Cornhill. Letters to a Friend, on Ecclesiastical Councils, Discipline and Fellowship; comprising a History of the late Dissensions in North-Yarmouth, Me. Price 37 cents. April 24.

BOOK FOR ACADEMIES.

JAMES LORING, has for sale at his Bookstore No. 2 Cornhill, price 63 cents in sheep, and lettered—*Watts on the Improvement of the Mind*—To which are added, Questions adapted to the Work; for the use of Schools and Academies, second edition.

Recommendations.—The following recommendation, is from the Principal of the Seminary at Saugus, who has purchased of the publisher upwards of 200 copies for the use of his scholars. Saugus, Nov. 13, 1823.—There is perhaps no other work relating to the same subjects, which has gained the approbation of such a variety of readers, as *Watts on the Improvement of the Mind*. It is wonderfully suited to delight and to instruct the youthful and the ignorant, and to render hoary wisdom wiser still. If I have been enabled to gain any information relating to the improvement of my own mind, or the minds of others, I am much more indebted to this work, than to any other. Of all uninspired writings, I am confident, no other can be found at once so cheap and so valuable. JOSEPH EMERSON.

EDUCATION.

NANCY FROST would inform her friends and the public, that the next quarter of her School will commence on the 1st of May next, for instruction in Reading, Orthography, Writing, Grammar, Geography, ancient and modern, Arithmetic, History, Rhetoric, Composition, Logic, natural and intellectual Philosophy, Astronomy, Chemistry; also, plain and ornamental Needle work.

Terms.—For Board and Tuition \$2 per week. Exact attention will be paid to the Manners and Morals of the Pupils, and care will be taken that nothing be superficially acquired. Reference to Rev. Charles Train, Framingham, and Mr. John B. Jones, Boston.

Parents in the city, wishing to put their children to school in the country, will find this a very desirable place, being in the centre of the town, but a few rods from the Meeting-house, and only 18 miles from Boston by the Worcester turnpike. Framingham, April 17, 1824.